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Tower Views

by Clearway

No Power in a Mere Date Oct. 1 Means What We See The Behest Is to See Good

¶ **Contemplation**—While on the calendar of European relations Oct. 1 is outlined in letters of red, there now seems to be presented to the world an interim for contemplation. Reports from Europe of the mobilization of troops, the massing of naval strength, of "emergency measures" for defense, of seemingly endless arguments pro and con—all these evidences suggest that the European stage is set for another contest of forces. But impressive as these factors are, there is obvious, in international councils today, a factor which was largely absent in similar circumstances leading to the World War. This factor is a disposition everywhere to impress upon contestants the likelihood of profiting more from the peaceful way of negotiations than from the forceful way of arms.

¶ **Speech**—President Roosevelt reveals the intense interest of America in the problem by addressing another appeal to Herr Hitler. Unerringly, he points to the vital issue when he declares that the question the world faces now is not one of "errors of judgment or of injustices committed in the past. It is the question of the fate of the world today and tomorrow." And he brings home directly to the Reichsführer, and to other rulers involved, their responsibility in this crisis, when he adds: "The world asks of us . . . the supreme capacity to achieve the destinies of nations without forcing upon them as a price the mutilation and death of millions of citizens."

¶ **Influence** — Mr. Roosevelt's words carry on in freshened vein the theme of Prime Minister Chamberlain, who, wearied with Herculean efforts to achieve European "balance without bloodshed," broadcasts a conciliatory talk in which he emphasizes the horror and futility of war while mildly reminding the world of Britain's obligation to stick by its commitments. And the echo of Mr. Roosevelt's words, repeated by a host of news commentators, is still lingering in the air as word comes from Rome that Premier Mussolini now offers his services as intermediary in the German-Czech crisis. All of which adds impressive point to the wedge of public opinion, backed by reason and logic, which seems operating to isolate passions and leave the field to an impartial justice likely to concede to Germany what it might not win by force.

¶ **Invocations**—And not to be overlooked in this general influence on the side of reason are the prayers of men and women everywhere. Independently, in groups, as an expression of individual need and as a fulfillment of religious obligations, people today turn to a higher power whose promise to the world is voiced in the words: "My peace I give unto you." Spiritually minded people everywhere—in Germany, Czechoslovakia; in dictatorships and in democracies—make affirmations of a divine power opposed to war.

¶ **Realization**—As the above words are written, an Associated Press bulletin comes from London carrying the dramatic announcement that Prime Minister Chamberlain, Premier Daladier, and Premier Mussolini are to meet Chancellor Hitler in Munich tomorrow (Thursday). Mr. Chamberlain declares that Herr Hitler has agreed to postpone mobilization of Germany's troops for 24 hours to permit the holding of this conference in search of a way to avert war.

¶ **Conclusion**—Does this mean that prayers have been answered? That peace is to prevail? In this, the experience of diplomatists coincides with the experience of the prayerful—it may mean all these things, but above anything else, it means that righteous efforts at this crucial moment should be redoubled rather than relaxed. By conceding to the world-wide demand for further consideration of the possibilities of a peaceful adjustment, Herr Hitler indicates at least a willingness to listen, and perhaps a willingness to co-operate. On his shoulders today rests a tremendous responsibility. As leader of a nation his logical obligation is to see adjustments, consistent with justice, which shall redound to his people's advantage. At the same time, as one of the world's influential rulers, the obligation rests upon him (as upon representatives of other nations) to think in terms of the largest good. Criticism, condemnation, accusation, and human judgments based on incomplete knowledge can only complicate their problems.

¶ **The clarifying breeze** needed to blow away the chaff of human passions, racial antagonisms and the like, is a general consciousness that the divine impartation from the creator to the created is a constant conscious capacity to conform thought to the dictates of infinite good. • In the hush of such a holy realization men naturally turn toward the highest wisdom. May prayers today realize such an atmosphere in Munich.

N. Y. GOP in Convention Pins High Hope on Dewey

Meet at Saratoga Springs to select state slate and draw up platform—Dewey seems assured to head ticket although some opposition looms over his support by American Labor Party.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 28—New York Republicans went to work today on the make-up of a ticket and platform heavy with import to the Nation and the State and with strong hopes of making big gains on Nov. 8.

They are gathered here 1,978 strong, in a resort which saw the writing of a winning Republican ticket 24 years ago. Then — in 1914 — it was Charles S. Whitman who rode to the Governorship from the office of New York County Prosecutor after successfully conducting an inquiry into the New York City Police Department and the sensational Herman Rosenthal murder that made big and sensational headlines.

Today it is Thomas E. Dewey, the young lawyer less than 20 years out of his home state of Michigan, whose prosecution of Manhattan rackets has made him a national figure in the law enforcement field. He is a candidate who the party hopes may swing not only the Executive, but the legislative branch of the Empire State Government to the Republican Party this fall and make full contribution to the change of faces in the 1939 Congress.

This ticket headship overshadows all else here today, and easily takes precedence in the State picture as the Democrats converge on Rochester for their line-up, with their two major vote-getters, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Senator Robert F. Wagner, declining the Governorship nomination with the most respectful of bows, the Governor standing for the short-term Senate vacancy caused by the passing of Senator Royal S. Copeland, and Senator Wagner for re-election.

Dewey Seems Assured

While Mr. Dewey will issue no statement to prevent his nomination, just as he has made no effort to pledge delegates, his nomination without opposition seems assured when the Republicans get down to business of their slate-writing.

The geography of the rest of the ticket is making for many hours of discussion, but whatever scheme the ultra-conservatives in the Party may have had to mobilize a counter-move to Mr. Dewey because of the American Labor Party support which was a definitive factor in his election on the La Guardia Ticket in New York City last fall, it has not crystalized here.

In the Senate field, it appeared today that the Republicans would oppose Jerome D. Barnum, editor and publisher of the Syracuse Post Standard, and Edward F. Corsi, New

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Bay State Tax System Facing Drastic Change

Tremendous jump in expenditures forecasts raising of $38,000,000 more revenue in 1939.

Drastic revision of the Massachusetts tax structure loomed today as one of the major issues of the 1939 legislative session, as record state expenditures for regular and storm purposes loaded increased burdens on an already overburdened real estate.

State tax experts already are figuring Massachusetts cities and towns may be forced to raise $38,000,000 in additional revenue in the coming year to finance a 1938 state budget deficit of $9,000,000, a 1939 State tax of at least $17,000,000 and the $12,268,000 emergency fund voted by the Executive Couuncil to repair flood and hurricane damage.

While the legality of the Council action regarding the emergency fund is being challenged and, as a result, the $12,268,000 may not be spent unless the Legislature is called into special session, that figure is being included as a possible expenditure to be met out of 1939 revenue.

State Tax

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporation and Taxation, believes the 1939 State Tax, not including the $12,268,000 emergency fund, will be between $17,000,000 and $20,000,000. Mr. Long bases his estimate on the fact that the 1938 State Tax reached $17,000,000 and the figure has been increasing in present years rather than decreasing.

This State Tax is assessed on the 351 cities and towns as a means of meeting the State budget deficit, which according to law must be balanced.

Last year while the Legislature was in session Mr. Long certified to the cities and towns that the State Tax would be $8,000,000. Later as the result of legislative refusal to continue the policy of diverting a portion of the gasoline tax revenue to cut down the State Tax and because of additional expenditures forced through by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, the State Tax reached $17,000,000. The additional $9,000,000 must be raised by the cities and towns in 1939.

Tax Rates to Jump

If the cities and towns are forced to raise $38,000,000 in 1939 in additional revenue, that figure would exceed the 1938 certified State tax by $30,000,000. This means Boston real estate taxpayers alone would be forced to pay $7,500,000 additional in taxation. In other words, Boston's tax rate would jump $5 per $1,000 valuation.

In the opinion of some tax experts, any sizable additional tax burden on Lowell, Holyoke, Lawrence and several other communities may force these cities into financial ruin. These communities are now struggling with serious financial problems.

The pending situation may thus give impetus to the drive for a 2 per cent sales tax in Massachusetts. During the 1938 legislative session, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston warned that Massachusetts must adopt a sales tax to provide additional revenue to prevent complete ruination of real estate.

Mayor Tobin will be back in 1939 to lead the sales tax fight once more

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'How Do We Use Spare Time?' Hobbyists Provide a Hint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The question "What do we do in our spare time?" is answered by 100 representative citizens—including a Bronx "soda jerker," a retired actress, a dentist and a prominent banker—in the first American Hobby Show, on today at the Spear Auditorium, No. 22 West Thirty-fourth Street, where it will continue through Oct. 8.

The exhibit is sponsored by the American Hobby Federation and back of its varied displays stand enthusiastic collectors from Maine to Oregon. In addition to individual hobbyists, organizations, including the Boy Scouts of America, New York Society for Model Engineers, Post Card Collectors Club of America, Children's Museum, and the Museum of the City of New York, have sent articles.

According to the exhibit, "we" whittle, crochet miniature houses, save wishbones from holiday feasts, make clay cartoons of interesting people, build ship models, collect autographed air mail envelopes, and even make a special collection of our own "failures," so that perhaps others may avoid something similar.

The last-mentioned novelty is presented by Dr. Frederick Fair, an instructor in chemical engineering at New York University, who with pieces of metal and machinery has told the story of "Failures." His display shows faulty treatment of metal, resulting in a hazardous railroad rail, an overheated iron bolt, a stainless steel knife that is without elasticity, and an ornament on which the coating has peeled.

With the hope of encouraging sentiment for peace, Mrs. John Fleming, Plymouth, Ohio, has lent a large collection of World War posters, most of which emphasize the horrors of fighting.

Kerosene lamps from 1865 to 1890, including glow or spark lamps in many colors and patterns, have been gathered by A. Paul Benatre, of Southold, Long Island.

Miniature shoes in wood, leather, glass, cotton, and porcelain from nearly every country in the world have engaged the attention of Miss Julia S. Alexander, New Rochelle, N. Y., who has one of the most complete collections.

Polish-American items, belonging to Casimir R. Tyborowski, features did-time photographs, letters and programs pertaining to Ignace Paderewski, Madame Modjeska, Marcella Sembrich, and Josef Hofmann. Also among these is a letter signed by Count Alexandre Walewski, dated 1851.

Wishbones, done up in tiny flowers and ribbons, are the hobby of Miss Delphine Binger, whose display includes a "thank-you" letter from Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, recipient of one of the wishbones.

Other hobbies represented at the show include fans and samplers, constructing engine and coach models, pen and ink sketches of celebrities, and mustache cups, coins, carved ivory, pitchers, buttons, and antique cake moulds.

The list of collectors is drawn from many fields.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

This Changing World

Czechoslovakia—A State of Many Nations Which Have Never Been Properly Fused—Difficulties of Harmonizing Diversity

By H. B. Elliston

When the Allied and Associated Powers came to the task of creating the new State of Czechoslovakia, they made a compact little republic the size of Arkansas, well rounded geographically, strategically and economically. All it lacked was spiritual infusion. And this is the blessed ingredient of any community, whether home, nation, or state. The spiritual content which would have knit the country together was lacking because the races and sub-races embraced in Czechoslovakia had centuries of embittered history to live down.

¶

German and Czech in Czechoslovakia had lived together under one flag before. On more than one occasion I have heard the statement in conversation that in pressing for the incorporation of Sudetenland in the Reich, Germany is merely seeking the return of alienated soil. This is not true. Sudetenland was formerly part of old Austria-Hungary, the sprawling "monstrosity" of a state which was cut up by the peace treaties. But under that regime the German Sudetens and the Slavic Czechs lived on different terms from those which developed in the successor State of Czechoslovakia.

Those Sudetens used to be members of the elite in old Austria-Hungary. That is, they held the government jobs. It was the Czechs, Moravians, Ruthenians, Slovaks, and other branches of the Slav race who were subordinated. The war completely upset what had in fact been class distinctions. The Czechs became top-dogs in the new State that was carved out of eastern Austria-Hungary. Thus the establishment of the Czechoslovak State involved the demotion of an aristocracy.

Little thought seems to have been paid to such complications in the flush of victory. The Czechs had already become the darling of the Allied and Associated Powers. This was due in great part to two remarkable exiles, Masaryk and Beneš. Masaryk was the son of a Slovak coachman; Beneš the son of a Czech peasant farmer. Both of them were rebels against the country which claimed them as subjects, Austria-Hungary. One became Czechoslovakia's first President, and Beneš, the present President, was his successor. In "The History of Europe," H. A. L. Fisher calls Czechoslovakia "a child of propaganda." It was Masaryk-Beneš propaganda.

In wartime the crusade of this gallant duo for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks from Austria-Hungary stirred the Allied world's imagination. Brave deeds backed up their flaming words. The sight of Czechs crossing the fighting line between Austria and Russia to fight with the Russians gave Masaryk and Beneš the undoubted status of national leaders. (Some time ago I told the story of the post-armistice Czech trek across Russia as I heard it later in Asiatic Russia.) The two exiles found aid and money in both Paris and London for such helpful treason.

In no country did they excite more sympathy for the Czechs than in America. Chicago is the second largest Czech city in the world. When either Masaryk or Beneš spoke, the Middle Western metropolis resounded with enthusiasm. President Wilson became an early convert to the Czech cause. Later he included in the war aims of the Allied and Associated Powers the realization of the exiles' dream, the establishment of a Czechoslovak Republic.

¶

Both Masaryk and Beneš were unusual liberators in that they proved to be as adept at statesmanship as at agitation. Statesman really means steersman, and the State required expert steering. It was a mosaic state cut out of a mosaic state. The chief "foreign" element was the Sudeten German, 3,500,000 of him in a 15,000,000 State.

Czechoslovakia's relations with the Sudetens would have been attended with more success if the Allies had not given the Czechs so much to chew on. Walter Millis the other day said that the Czech leaders did not want to have incorporated in their new state the small and intensely nationalistic German (Sudeten) areas around Eger and Rumburg in the very north, but that the French, in their perennial fear of Germany, insisted. Masaryk and Beneš knew how much history the people of the new State would have to live down before the people could become loyal and fraternal citizens.

Still they did as well as could be expected in all the circumstances. The Czechs, even if they had wanted to, could not trust the Sudeten Germans with government jobs because Sudeten loyalty to the new State was always suspect. Later they remedied the omission, but the gesture did not allay the trouble, especially as the Germans on the other side of the frontier were constantly engaged in fomenting it.

On the whole, however, Czech treatment of the German minority was relatively fair. This I know only from the testimony of those with knowledge of Czechoslovakia whom I have canvassed. All I know personally is that in 1929 and again in 1933 Berliners were silent about the Sudetens. They were grumbling then about treatment of Germans abroad, but only about the minority in the Italian Tyrol.

Three Big European Powers to Meet With Hitler at Munich to Halt War; Fuhrer Holds Up Mobilization for Day

Chamberlain, Daladier, and Mussolini accept invitation of Hitler—British Premier tells Parliament of Sudeten parleys—Commons enthused by sudden announcement of final effort to maintain peace.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain dramatically announced today that he, Premier Daladier of France and Premier Mussolini of Italy would go to Munich tomorrow to meet Chancellor Hitler.

The Prime Minister said that Herr Hitler had agreed to postpone mobilization of the German army for 24 hours to permit holding of this conference in search of a way to avert a European war.

These announcements came as the climax of Mr. Chamberlain's historic address to Parliament, assembled to hear his account of his unprecedented peace efforts of the past fortnight.

Mr. Chamberlain revealed that the Führer's invitation followed his own appeal to Premier Mussolini to restrain the German leader and the Duce's telephoned communication to Berlin.

Just as Mr. Chamberlain concluded an hour and a half talk he was handed a penciled note by Sir John Simon, the Home Minister.

He read it, lifted his eyes from the paper, and cried:

"I have something else to tell the House now. Hitler has invited me, Mussolini and Daladier to Munich tomorrow morning.

"I need not say what my answer will be. I will go and see what I can do as a last effort."

Then he disclosed that Signor Mussolini had sent his Berlin Ambassador to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to ask Herr Hitler to defer his use of force against the Czechoslovaks.

When the Premier announced this the House of Commons became a bedlam of cheers, immediately adjourning until next Monday, Oct. 3.

After Mr. Chamberlain had finished speaking the Opposition leader, Laborite Clement R. Attlee, rose to say fervently:

"When the House reassembles in a short time the war clouds may have lifted."

From Paris, Premier Daladier announced his acceptance of the conference plan and, in the face of the new development spoke for only two minutes, in formal phrases, on a scheduled international radio hook-up.

Wide World

Neville Chamberlain

Wide World

Edouard Daladier

Wide World

Benito Mussolini

Wide World

Adolf Hitler

General Peace Parley? Roosevelt Opens Way

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been left to President Roosevelt, in a last-minute message to Herr Hitler, to say what everyone whose eyes have not been glued to war preparations must have been thinking, that the dispute over Czechoslovakia could be settled perfectly well by negotiation and that there was no valid reason that prevents such nations as were in any way concerned coming together to arrange such a settlement. That any national leader should prefer to engulf his people and the world in general in insensate murder and destruction rather than to adopt this simple and effective expedient is unthinkable.

In articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor Aug. 20 and Sept. 1, this writer set forth some of the unanswerable arguments for the immediate recourse to conference.

It was pointed out that the mere fact of having in Europe the great German nation so incensed by the punitive terms of the peace treaties that it has blindly cast away all responsibility for European peace and set out on a course of aggressive non-co-operation created so perilous a situation that a second Versailles conference to reconsider and repair the old was a paramount need.

It was also stated that a willingness on the part of the allied and associated powers to make such sacrifices as would put them in the right was a vital preliminary to an enduring peace.

Return to International Law

It was further shown that the Versailles Treaty which had functioned as the charter for the post-war world order had largely collapsed and given place to a war basis, which called for immediate recourse to a world conference to regularize the situation once more and to reinstate international law and the sanctity of treaties. Premier Chamberlain in his speech in Parliament today went so far as to express regret that his Government had not already availed itself of the existing machinery provided by Article XIX of the League to effect some of these changes.

The whole trouble having now come to a head, the time has come when either the whole or a part of this program of reconstitution must be undertaken if the products of hundreds of arms manufacturers are not to be hurled indiscriminately on millions of inoffensive peace-loving people.

President Roosevelt's proposal would limit the field of discussion to the Czechoslovak issue.

It is but a small part of all that needs to be done, but the conference he proposes would have immediately beneficial effects. It would turn the thoughts of the nations and their statesmen from their fatal obsession with war moves, war fears, and war propaganda to a new plane of healthy, constructive endeavor for peace.

A dark spell would be broken.

There would be started a healing process that would leave each nation, whether German, Italian, British, or Czech undiminished prestige and security and prepare the ground anew for co-operation on a sound equitable basis.

Joint Call for Disarmament

While the voice for reconciliation by conference has not been until now raised by the government of any first-class power, it has been heard repeatedly from unofficial individuals and organizations. Three peace orgnizations—the National Council for Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Keep America out of War Congress yesterday issued a joint statement in Washington urging a new move for disarmament.

The French Socialist Party under former Premier Léon Blum has urgently asked President Roosevelt to call a world conference. President de Valera of Eire in an international broadcast last Sunday asked for a European conference to settle outstanding disputes.

Whether the statesmen prove themselves ready for a conference or not, there is no doubt but that the common people of all nations would accept such an expedient as a grateful relief from an almost intolerable state of tension.

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Roosevelt's Message Puts U. S. Moral Weight Into Scales for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—President Roosevelt cast the full moral weight of America and the New World into the scales of peace in an appeal to Chancellor Hitler last night, and subsequently Washington received with solemn joy the news that Herr Hitler had called a four-power conference and for the moment, at least, relaxed the strain.

Mr. Roosevelt's message sent in the final hour of crisis contained a prayer, and side by side with it, a warning. The prayer was that he, Reichsführer Hitler, should halt Armageddon, hold back the advance of marching men, continue negotiations in a situation in which "agreement in principle has already been reached" and weigh the awful responsibility before history and "the souls of every man, woman and child whose lives will be lost in the threatened war," before plunging into battle.

Also a Warning

The warning that was carried in the same words as the prayer for peace was that, if the appeal is disregarded, the moral weight of the United States will be cast against Germany, with consequences as yet unpredictable.

Mr. Roosevelt said:

The question before the world today, Mr. Chancellor, is not the question of errors of judgment or of injustices committed in the past. It is the question of the fate of the world today and tomorrow. The world asks of us who at this moment are heads of nations the supreme capacity to achieve the destinies of nations without forcing upon them as a price the mutilation and death of millions of citizens.

Rumor of Advance

At the White House it was learned that Mr. Roosevelt's unexpected appeal was due to unconfirmed but apparently reliable information, emanating from Berlin, that Herr Hitler planned to swoop down on Czechoslovakia before the Oct. 1 deadline. The information on which President Roosevelt acted was to the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Chamberlain Says Visit To Hitler Halted Plan For Sudeten Invasion

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, opening his historic declaration to Parliament today, said, "We are faced with a situation which has no parallel."

"I cannot help reflecting," asserted the Governmental head, "that if Article XIX of the League Covenant providing for revision of treaties by agreement had been put into operation instead of waiting until passions became so exasperated, the crisis might have been avoided.

"There were three alternative courses open. (He referred to July when the deadlock arose in the negotiations between the Czech Government and the Sudeten Germans.)

"Either we could have threatened to go to war with Germany if they attacked Czechoslovakia; we could have stood aside and allowed matters to take their course; or finally we could attempt to find a settlement by way of mediation."

"We found it our duty to do anything in our power to help the contending parties to an agreement."

Mediatory Plan Adopted

He explained that mediation was decided upon and Viscount Runciman was sent to Czechoslovakia.

"That Lord Runciman did not succeed was no fault of his," said Mr. Chamberlain.

While the negotiations were proceeding under Lord Runciman in Prague, Mr. Chamberlain said, "the developments in Germany had been causing considerable anxiety to the British Government."

"Early in August," said the Prime Minister, "the Government received notice of measures of military movements in Germany on an extensive scale.

"These abnormal measures, in the view of the Government, could not fail to be interpreted abroad as threatening to Czechoslovakia."

Mr. Chamberlain said that these abnormal measures included "calling up of reservists, service of second-year recruits, conscription of labor for the western frontier fortifica-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Highlights in Europe

New Hopes of Peace arose above the clangor of mobilizing men today with the dramatic announcement that Chamberlain, Hitler, Mussolini and Daladier would meet tomorrow at Munich. Hitler has delayed German mobilization for 24 hours pending new efforts of representatives of the four great powers to avoid war. Page 1.

Parliament, specially convened to meet the crisis, heard the British Prime Minister recount his disappointment over Hitler's previous demands for immediate occupation of the Sudeten areas. The British Government issued a "white paper" giving details of the Hitler-Chamberlain conversations: Pages 1 and 4.

America greeted the four-power conference as a "very encouraging" sign. It followed a renewed Roosevelt appeal in a personal cable to the Reichsführer late last night morally alligning the United States with the democracies: Page 1. Text Page 6.

Berlin reports a new letter from Hitler to the British Government in which the Reichsführer is said to guarantee the independence of Czechoslovakia: Page 6.

Mobilization, however, continues in many European capitals as well as evacuation of foreign nationals: Page 4.

Futility of war is emphasized in neutral capitals, while Argus, again discussing the need for a "new Versailles Peace Conference" outlines basic aspects of the search for peace: Pages 1 and 3.

Wall Street greeted the news of the Munich conference with one of the sharpest upswings of the stock market in recent years: Financial Page.

Mayor Calls City Trucks To Meet New York Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Mobilization of nearly 1,000 trucks of the Department of Sanitation was Mayor La Guardia's answer today to the continued and widespread trucking strike that has tied up the transportation of goods from piers to warehouses and from warehouses to shops.

Informed that compromise proposals to settle the strike had got nowhere, the Mayor ordered the trucks to stand by in City Hall Plaza ready to insure the transportation of necessities, not only to New York City, but also to the hurricane-stricken areas of southern New England, which are relying upon goods from New York.

At the same time the Mayor established a complex civilian organization to handle all angles of the city's needs in case the tie-up continues. Various subcommittees will be charged with seeing that necessities are kept moving and that they go to the right places.

"The first of the subcommittees," the Mayor said, "will designate the priority of freight. The second is a finance committee, which will fix and determine the cost of the transportation of freight. The third committee will see that all trucks are insured. The fourth committee will be in charge of transportation."

The Mayor's steps were taken after striking truck drivers had accepted, but trucking operators had refused, a compromise proposal presented to both sides before yesterday's meeting broke up early this morning.

The Mayor's proposals provide for a 44-hour work week with 47 hours pay, where the union had demanded a 40-hour week with 44-hour pay, and instead of the union's demand for a five-day week, Mr. La Guardia proposed a work week that would include four hours work on Saturday.

Reports from other important industrial areas along the middle Atlantic seaboard indicate that the strike is spreading. New Jersey reports that 15,000 truck drivers there had joined the 15,000 already on strike in New York City. More than a thousand drivers have also quit in Philadelphia, while a strike of school bus drivers in this city has prevented the transportation of 20,000 pupils.

At the same time, members of the International Longshoremen's Union have started a sympathy strike, refusing to move goods which would normally be handled by the striking truck drivers.

Although the strikers are members of an American Federation of Labor Union, it is reported that the Committee for Industrial Organization has placed itself behind them.

Cincinnati Course On Private Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Those extra 38 cents which found their way into Mr. Average Citizen's pocket on Sept. 1, according to Washington dispatches, have been assured protection and guidance in a unique course offered for the first time this year in the University of Cincinnati Evening School.

It is a course in managing personal finances, with a local banker, Herbert F. Koch, as its instructor. This finance course is designed to show family heads how to manage their earnings and gives an analysis of methods of savings and investments, borrowing, budgeting, buying, and other typical problems faced by Mr. A. Citizen when he becomes the head of a family.

The University's evening school offers 332 different courses covering practically every field of education.

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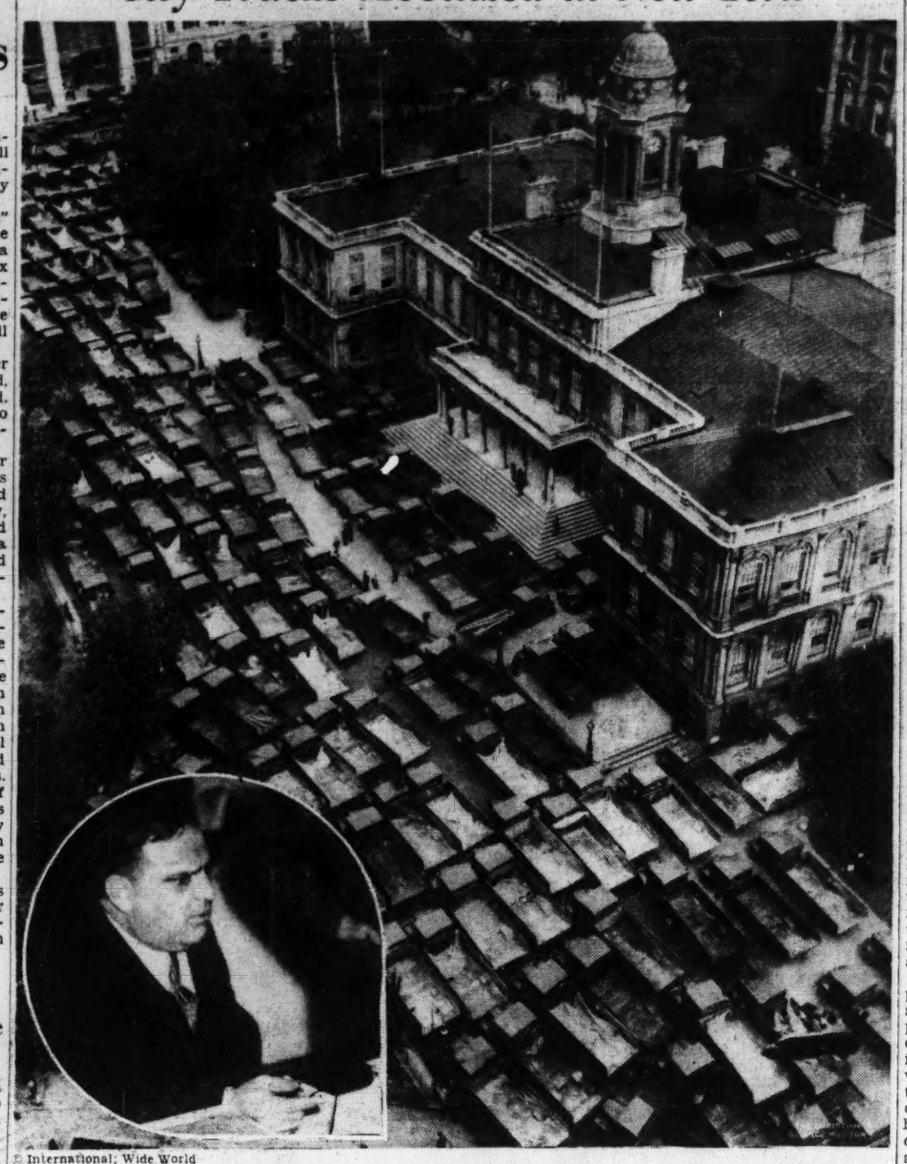

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Mayor La Guardia (Inset) and Hundreds of Trucks at New York City Hall

Democracy Urged As a Vital Force At Vassar College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 27—With an enrollment of more than 1,200 students, Vassar College had today got down to work in its 74th year after the student body had heard an appeal by Prof. Amy L. Reed, of the Department of English, that it make democracy a vital force in college life.

"Begin at once to co-operate in making real the democratic principles both in the classroom and in the social life of the campus," Professor Reed told the students at the formal opening of Vassar here yesterday.

"You have come to a college with a self-governing faculty, a self-governing student body, and a president who refuses to be a despot. Differences of opinion are worked out by general discussion and by joint committees.

"A sound democracy does not consist of a number of people all named zero and led by a brilliant leader. It requires, on the other hand, the hearty and persistent co-operation of highly developed personalities who are free from the wish to dominate others."

Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, President of the College, also spoke.

Libraries Must Be Impartial, New York Association Hears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 27—American public libraries must offer their readers an impartial picture of all political institutions and never be guilty of censorship, in the opinion of Dr. Milton J. Ferguson, president of the American Library Association.

"If we have faith in democracy, we can afford to be liberal on all questions," Dr. Ferguson told the opening meeting of the forty-eighth annual conference of the New York Library Association here last night. "We can afford to be generous in presenting the other side of things.

"I abominate 'isms,' especially Communism and Fascism, which run counter to human instincts and interests, but more than these, I abominate the attempt to censor what the people should read."

Dr. Bostwick's Address

Dr. Ferguson spoke of efforts to obtain Federal aid for libraries, but said he was more interested in state aid, which he said should approximate that given to schools. It would take a long time, he held, to bring the status of librarians up to that of school teachers.

If ever in history the public library was needed, it is today, he stressed. "If for nothing else than as a safeguard for personal liberties."

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, was introduced to the meeting by Louis J. Bailey, President of the New York Library Association, as the guest of honor. Dr. Bostwick was associated with library work in New York for 14 years and was head of the New York State Library Association.

In his address, Dr. Bostwick paid a tribute to the press, saying that the newspapers had done more than any other single agency to help the library, but he warned young librarians not to tell reporters all they knew, since much that they knew "was too foolish."

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, declared in his address to the librarians that the "international gangsters" at the head of the totalitarian countries were seizing upon youth as cannon fodder, and youth, following the big base drums, was marching off to war.

"We can look ahead, even in this country," he said, "and see that if unemployment persists, the young people will grow up in spite of all our efforts to the contrary to become victims of the voice with a tear in it. Pulling out all the tremulo stops over the radio, no one could have listened to Hitler speaking to his youth, without realizing the peril of passion's appeal."

Contrast

Emphasizing the difference in library thought during the years, Dr. MacCracken contrasted the days when the librarians thought the place for a book was on the shelf, with the present when progressive universities are building entire colleges around the library.

"At Vassar," he said, "the art and music buildings actually were begun with the library and the rest built around it. The same was true of the physics building, in which laboratories, lecture rooms, and research quarters were built around the library.

"The place of the book is not on the shelf," Dr. MacCracken reiterated, "but along with the illustrated material placing less emphasis on books as such, and more as a subsidiary of learning.

"This association of the book with work is not to the discredit of the book, but merely an adjustment of the book to the purpose for which it is written."

Historical Library

The scope of the historical society's library was described by A. J. Wall, of the New York Historical Society, before the reference round table today.

Intended entirely for reference, the Society collects data relating to American history and material not found in most other libraries, all of which contributes to the history of the Country's industries, and, when arranged in chronological sequence, show their development. Rare books, dealing with the earliest printed accounts of explorers, settlers, Indians, and files of the earliest printed laws of the states, early views on localities, complete files of city directories, old almanacs, and early American poetry provide a source for later published histories and textbooks.

Others who spoke on the reference program were Miss Julia Ruth Armstrong of the Rochester Public Library, Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, the New York Municipal Reference Library, and Mrs. Emilie D. B. Benedict of Syracuse University Library.

Miss Rankin told of the many questions which come to the desk of the Municipal Reference Library. One of these was, "What is the smallest house in New York City?" This, she said, was found to be at No. 75½ Bedford Street, in Greenwich Village, the lot and the house being only 9½ feet wide. A larger inquiry was for a detailed description of the hangars at the United States Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J.

Electric Razor Exports

Foreign purchases of American electric razors increased from 7,210 units during the first six months of 1937 to 56,376 units during the first half of 1938.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Cincinnati Hills Bow to Engineers In Viaduct Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Once again the hills have bowed before the engineer. A new seven-mile stream of concrete, the Columbia Parkway, paralleling the Ohio River, was opened here recently to carry automobiles from the tops of the eastern suburban hills into downtown Cincinnati.

The hills, things of beauty in themselves, have on the other hand made travel between different parts of Cincinnati quite difficult with through traffic arteries a scarcity. This parkway project costing $8,500,000 in its entirety with viaducts, roadways, and street widenings was just opened to traffic with the completion of a 2,500-foot viaduct at the edge of the downtown section which connected the seven miles of boulevard with the center of town, giving the needed relief to the other traffic bound outlets.

Begun eight years ago, this project has included 25 separate construction jobs and has brought a six-lane boulevard, terraced into the sides of the hills, extending to the far eastern edge of the city with frequent connections into the upland suburbs all along its seven miles. The major part of the work, including the viaduct just completed, was done within the last three years and under Public Works Administration grants.

The main viaduct cost over a million dollars. It bridges a narrow valley at the border of the downtown area while serving too as a ramp from the level of the central business district to the level of the hillside boulevard. For 1,660 feet it is carried on steel structure while the balance of the 2,500 feet represents graded approaches. In addition there are 1,700 feet of side ramps to afford access from outer side streets.

At many points of this parkway project the engineers confronted serious problems of landslides and poor basing. It was necessary to carry down concrete piling 110 feet in 24 inch tubes at one point for the viaduct while the major portion of the highway is protected by a maze of retaining walls which reach a height of 44 feet at one point. Most of these retaining walls were made as L shaped units with the bases extending half the way across the highway to give adequate reinforcement to the side wall. At two intersections overhead pedestrian bridges were built to allow for the unbroken flow of the vehicular traffic.

Although tons of clay, limestone, and shale had to be cut from the sides of the hill to make the terrace, there was no blasting. All of the excavating was done with mechanical equipment. On the viaduct section alone 40,000 yards of shale were removed.

For most of the distance of the boulevard there is a grand, unimpeded view of the Ohio River which adds to the beauty of the new highway.

Republicans

(Continued from Page 1)

York City Deputy Welfare Commissioner, to the Democratic Wagner-Lehman self-assignments for this upper chamber succession.

No platform departures were discernible prior to formal consideration of this document today, and there was little evidence that this would deviate from the conservative viewpoint save as it might reflect Mr. Dewey's views. It was equally clear that it would avail itself of the Dewey record in an indictment of the corrupt alliance between politicians and racketeers.

All Set to Go

The convention machinery itself was by all the evidences in prime working order, lubricated by the fact of the better-than-even chance that the Republicans will make gains in New York this fall and that they have a candidate who has the national eye.

The leadership is more than aware that, due to Senator Copeland's passing last spring, the New York race is the only one in which two United States Senators are to be elected and that the winning party will place the first Governor to be elected to a four-year term, as decided by popular referendum last fall. Moreover, the State has 47 electoral votes to be grasped for 1940.

In the woman's contingent, more than 1,000 strong as delegates and alternates to the 3,800-member gathering, the convening has special significance as the twentieth year since suffrage. The vote was given women in New York for the first time in 1928, and Helen Varick Boswell, Vice-Chairman of the New York City Committee for many years, who was a leader in that fight, will be a speaker at this anniversary.

It sees in the designation of Miss Katherine Kennedy as Secretary of the Convention the first naming of a woman by either major political party to this office, and the choice was unanimous. Miss Kennedy succeeds to the post after 12 years as assistant to the late Lafayette B. Gleason, so many years Secretary of the Republican State Committee that he could call the roll from memory.

Farmers Try New Co-operative Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A co-operative innovation for Tennessee was introduced here recently, when a charter was granted in Donelson County for establishment of a farmer's co-operative refrigerating plant.

The plant will provide 300 individual lockers for members; 200 of which already have been subscribed and paid for.

There are to be 50 such plants established in the State within the next few months. They will provide facilities for individuals and groups of farmers to cure meat in quantity and without waste.

Private Utility Will Be Bought By Oregon Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASCADE LOCKS, Ore.—By a vote of 141 to 16 the first public utility district to use electrical energy from Bonneville Dam was voted into operating existence. The voters of this City authorized the City Council to issue a bond issue to the amount of $90,000, in utility revenue bonds, to purchase the distribution system of the West Coast Power Company. The vote, simultaneously, gave the Council the power to operate the electric plant both inside and outside the city for the benefit of any customers desiring service.

The money will be used to purchase the hydroelectric plant on Herman Creek at $44,000, a price reached by the owners of the plant and city officials after a conference with J. D. Ross, Bonneville administrator. This plant has served Cascade Locks with electricity for years, but cost of operation has made rates almost prohibitive. The purchase of the plant eliminated an era of competition between the City and the private utility. In addition to this purchase the distribution system of the West Coast will be acquired for a figure in the vicinity of $25,000.

The bonds will also retire a general obligation bond issue, previously authorized by voters. It amounted to $12,000. There is a current belief among citizens of the City that the City will also purchase from the Bonneville Authority the power lines erected between the dam and this City.

With the purchase of this equipment Cascade Locks becomes a "three-first" town. It was first to apply for energy from Bonneville; first to receive energy; and now is first to accept the suggestion of Mr. Ross that cities purchase, at fair prices, private utility systems operating within their limits rather than engage in competitive power business.

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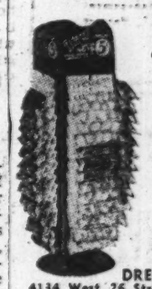

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Cross Section of Indian Life Is Planned for New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—An authentic cross section of the folklore, tribal customs and art of the American Indian, designed to show the Red Man's role in the life of the United States, is to be among the major concessions at the 1939 New York World Fair, according to announcements here today. Tribesmen from the Western plains, from the forests of the Northwest and from the cliff dwellings of the Southwest will be brought to the Fair to demonstrate their age-old craft, ceremonial dances and rites.

A contract for the concession, which will be called "Kiva, American Indian Village," has been signed by the Fair directorate with Miss Idena Powell and Col. Milo W. Billingsley, both authorities on Indian lore.

The American Indian Village is not to be a side show nor a Wild West attraction, the announcement says, the intention being to show the Red Man's past, present, and his probable future in American life.

The Village, which will consist of various buildings typical of the different tribes, will occupy an acre of ground. There will be the Kiva, or temple of the village; pueblo buildings, the Long House of the plains Indians, the hogans of the Navajos, the birch-bark wigwams of the forest tribes, and the skin tipi of the plainsmen.

Every half hour throughout the day and evening smoke signals will rise from the roof of the entrance building. Answering puffs of smoke will come from the south end of the village, then the throb of a drum will be heard. This will be the signal for the beginning of a dance or ceremonial upon a large open-air stage.

Murals in the traditionally brilliant reds, yellows, greens, blues and brown-blacks of the Indian artist will decorate the entrance walls. They will be executed by Jack Hokeah, Kiowa muralist and dance team leader. In different sections of the village the silversmith, the turquoise driller, the drum maker, the sand painter and other Indian craftsmen will be shown at work.

Legion Auxiliary Asks Teacher Oath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—An oath of allegiance to the Constitution would be required of Alaskan schoolteachers if a resolution passed by the Alaska Department of the American Legion Auxiliary becomes law. The resolution will be submitted to the next Alaskan Legislature. The American Legion and Auxiliary, in convention here, named E. M. Polley of Juneau and Mrs. Eleanor Marsch of Anchorage as respective heads of the two organizations for next year.

Resolutions adopted by Legion include:

1. Abolition urged of Department of the Interior's toll (about $9 a ton) on freight hauled over Richardson Highway from Valdez to Fairbanks.
2. Early construction of the international highway sought.
3. Territorial Aeronautics Commission program indorsed.
4. Salmon taken in territorial waters of Alaska declared property of the United States. Asked to take steps to protect fisheries.
5. Legislature asked to establish trust fund for pioneers in territorial home at Sitka.
6. Road asked from Matanuska Valley (site of farm experiment) to connect with the Richardson Highway.

Alaska School Roll High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—A grade and high school enrollment of 782 after the first few days of school leads H. R. Kelly, Ketchikan School Superintendent, to believe this year's total will be more than 900—a record for the region. The attendance for early September is far ahead of any previous year. Last year's total of 871 set a peak mark. The figures do not include the attendance at the Federal Government school for Indians, which is nearly 100.

Charles E. Duryea

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 (AP)—Charles E. Duryea, who passed on today, was widely credited as the man who invented America's first gasoline buggy and known as the "father of the automobile."

Whether Mr. Duryea was the "first" builder of a gasoline automobile has been a subject of controversy. The credit was claimed on behalf of Elwood Haynes. His first car was placed on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution, but later Mr. Duryea's first car was placed there.

He built cars from 1892 until 1914. From then on he was a consulting engineer and patent expert, carrying on his work from his Philadelphia laboratory.

Mr. Duryea was born near Canton, Ill.

Springfield, Mass., laid claim to being the "birthplace of the automobile industry." A tablet there states "America's first gasolene buggy had its pulling test on April 19, 1892 at 47 Taylor Street," and referred to Mr. Duryea as "father of the automobile."

Mr. Duryea began the building of his first automobile in 1891. The next year he drove his "horseless carriage" in Springfield.

Mr. Duryea also is credited with first equipping an automobile with pneumatic tires. Made by the Hartford Rubber Works, they were an adaptation of the bicycle tire.

One of his cars won the first American automobile race, sponsored by the Chicago Times-Herald, Thanksgiving Day, 1895.

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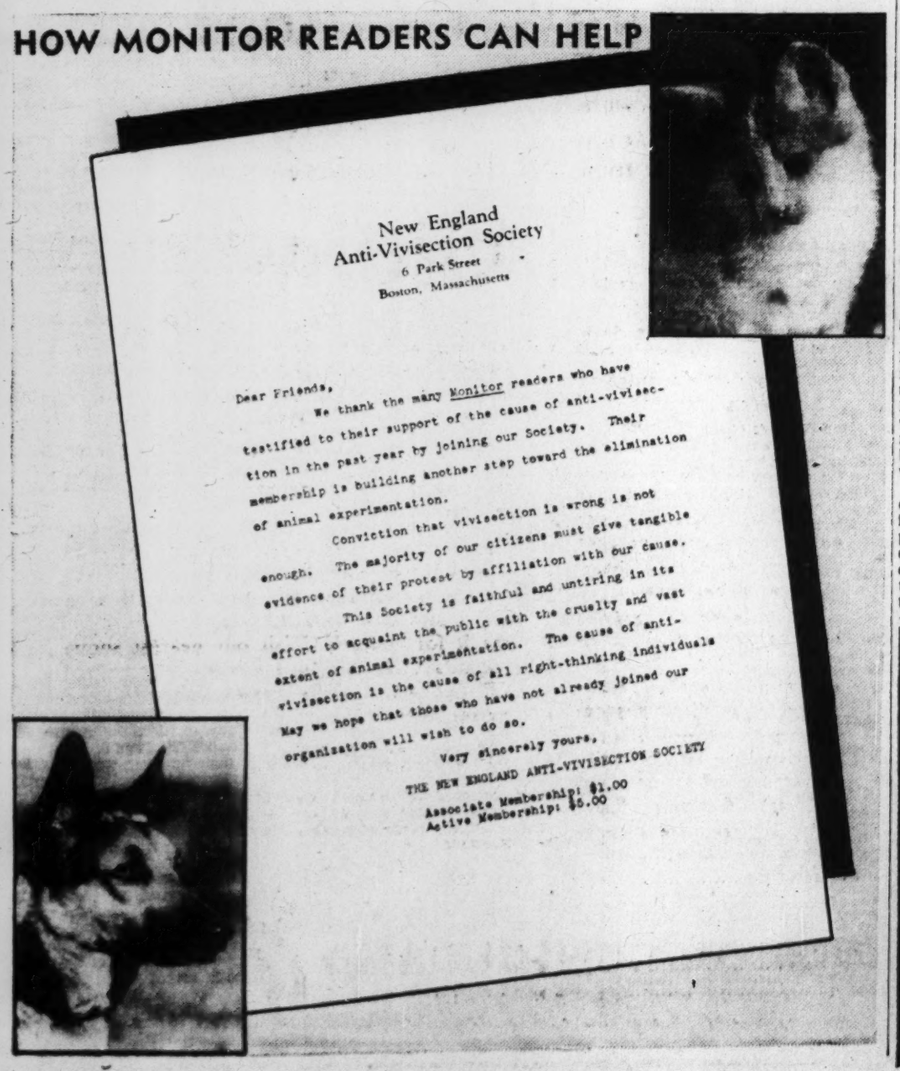

New England Anti-Vivisection Society
6 Park Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Friends,

We thank the many Monitor readers who have testified to their support of the cause of anti-vivisection in the past year by joining our Society. Their membership is building another step toward the elimination of animal experimentation.

Conviction that vivisection is wrong is not enough. The majority of our citizens must give tangible evidence of their protest by affiliation with our cause.

This Society is faithful and untiring in its effort to acquaint the public with the cruelty and vast extent of animal experimentation. The cause of anti-vivisection is the cause of all right-thinking individuals May we hope that those who have not already joined our organization will wish to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

Associate Membership: $1.00
Active Membership: $5.00

Place of Youth in the Future Stressed as Universities Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The doors of three big universities of the east were swung open today for a new academic year—the 185th, at Columbia, the 192nd, at Princeton, and the 68th, at Stevens Institute of Technology. Addresses by the heads of these institutions featured, as usual, the formal openings.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in addressing the convocation at Columbia this afternoon, stressed the interdependence of the family school and church in the education of youth.

"The American college has long since come to occupy a vitally important place in the training of our nation's youth," Dr. Butler declared. "The colleges rest upon the family and the school, and needs the co-operation of the church. It receives youth at just about the time when the ancient Roman parent provided for his son the toga virilis, and for three or four years it inspires, it instructs, it disciplines, in order that those may be years of abundance in the life of that youth of today which must take responsibility for its share in the guidance of the civilization of tomorrow."

Liberal Education

College instruction is called a liberal education because it prepares men to live in a democratic state, Dr. Butler said, adding that "no liberal education is possible in the present-day totalitarian states, since it is fundamental to their policy, and, indeed, to their continued existence, that all youth be cast in a common mold and that absolute obedience and conformity be given the place which we have been so glad to reserve for liberty."

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, addressing 2,000 faculty members and undergraduates last night, said that catastrophic conditions in other parts of the world might cause America to become the "conservator of the culture attainments of the human race.

"Colleges and universities were never more important than at this very moment," he declared. "No matter what catastrophes the world may be facing, the values of the liberal arts which men have treasured through the ages must not be lost from the earth."

Dr. Dodds said that friendship between totalitarianism and democracy will not be brought about "by calling each other names—a favorite method of argument these days."

Proper Balance

"The proper human balance," he continued, "will be struck in an atmosphere of free speech and by minds made tolerant by that human awareness which all colleges are duty bound to promote.

"In today's atmosphere of world trouble and strain, no Princeton student can do better than to do well what he came here to do. 'Defer not until tomorrow to be wise.' To surrender to a crisis psychology will hinder—not help—yourself or the world.

"It is the part of wisdom for all of us at this point to continue the work we have laid out for ourselves, which is to increase the sum of knowledge in our possession and with knowledge to gain understanding."

At Stevens Institute, Dr. Harvey Davis, President, lashed out against what he called "old-fashioned, picture-book engineering courses" still prominent in many schools.

"I wish," he said, "that there were more that our engineering schools could do to cultivate self-reliant, practical, common sense in their students. The chances are very great that when a young graduate's first trial by fire comes, the stock of facts he has been cherishing will be found to have fatal gaps."

Management holds as great a field for engineering work today, as the more familiar research, development and designing branches, he added.

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Greta Garbo Returns After Stay in Europe

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 28 (AP)—Greta Garbo, motion picture actress, today was aboard the liner Kungshol en route to New York after being in Europe since December, 1937.

She left Gothenburg yesterday and is due at Aberdeen, Scotland, tomorrow. Other passengers on the Kungshol include Hendrick Willem Van Loon, the writer; Mrs. Warner Oland, widow of the screen actor; and Kerstin Thorborg, Metropolitan Opera star.

McGrady Stresses Peace for Labor By Arbitration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Lasting peace between labor and industry can come only when conciliation and arbitration are substituted for the system of "the fang and the claw," in the opinion of Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, and one-time Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Mr. McGrady, addressing a distinguished gathering of 1,200 industrial, labor, and political leaders at the Astor Hotel last night on the occasion of the presentation of the gold medal by the American Arbitration Association to him because of his services to industrial peace, declared that voluntary arbitration can come only when both employer and employee recognize the place which each shall play in the operation of industry. With labor and industry irrevocably interwoven, each must understand the other's problems and make an honest and continued effort to co-operate, he stressed.

100 Cases Settled

Mr. McGrady felicitated the Association for having done much to bring about such co-operation and mutual understanding between the forces of labor and industry, citing the 12-month record of its voluntary industrial arbitration tribunal in receiving 100 cases and settling all to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who came to the dinner from a Cabinet meeting in Washington, spoke of the relief of coming from an atmosphere redolent with reports of strife and international friction to an atmosphere dedicated to peaceful means of arbitration between labor and industry. She held it was significant that the Association at this time had chosen to honor a man who has brought about settlements of strife through peaceful methods, rather than through the use of force and violence.

Miss Perkins said there was a growing body of public opinion in the United States which believed in the methods of arbitration so essential to democracy, where one must learn to respect the rights of others. She asserted that a period of co-operation between labor and industry would produce an era of good will and responsibility on the part of each.

Why Not Co-operate?

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Vice-President of the Committee for Industrial Organization, also emphasized the need for co-operation between labor and industry to settle the problems of mass production and distribution. Mr. Hillman declared that co-operation must come sooner or later, "so why not now?"

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the final speaker of the evening, hurried to the meeting from a day-long conference on New York City's trucking strike. The Mayor spoke of the remarkable change in outlook during the past 20 years—changes which permit low-cost housing and encourage the growth of unions.

Other speakers at the testimonial dinner were Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company; Carlton K. Matson of the Toledo Associates; William Collins, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor; A. D. Whiteside, President of Dun and Bradstreet, and Franklin E. Parker, President of the American Arbitration Association.

Greetings were sent by President Roosevelt, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York State, and Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

'Let Me Do It'

© Harris & Ewing

One of Washington's Smallest Hostesses

Didi Rajamaitri, daughter of the Minister of Siam and Mme. Abhibal Rajamaitri, is shown assisting her mother at a reception.

Leeds Tackles Slum Problem By Building Housing Estates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—Visitors from many parts of Britain and abroad are coming to this Yorkshire City to view the completed section of a block of workers' apartments.

This block of flats, part of the City's rehousing program, is said to be the only one of its kind in England. It has been erected on an area of 26 acres and will, when completed, provide a total of 938 apartments, varying in size from one to five bedrooms.

In addition to the apartments there is to be a shopping center of 18 shops, two schools, a community center, a radio station, a laundry, several playgrounds for children, and gardens, bowling greens and tennis courts for elders.

The Corporation of Leeds is engaged on one of the largest housing developments outside of London. The greater part of this is rehousing brought about by slum clearance in the center of the city; but the policy of the Corporation is to develop new housing estates in suburban districts, thus providing accommodation for workers in rural surroundings.

The larger of these housing estates are more in the form of satellite towns, complete with shopping parades, churches, schools, and parks.

Since suburban housing must be placed at some distance from the main industrial areas, the Corporation has been faced with the problem of workers making long journeys to and from work.

To obviate a great part of this extra traveling, the Corporation has tried two plans:

1. Land near suburban housing estates has been reserved for development of light industries. These areas are being screened from the housing estates and roads by thick belts of trees.

2. Large blocks of municipal flats are being erected in central areas, near the heavier industries.

Floors of apartments, and the "party" walls, are of cellular construction, in order to reduce impact and air-borne noises.

Each dwelling contains an entrance hall, living room, kitchen, bathroom and one to five bedrooms. All living-rooms face south. Five built-in cupboards are provided. There are 88 elevators in the block for tenants' use.

Ousted TVA Head Amends His Plea

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28 (AP)—A petition was filed in District Federal Court today in which Dr. A. E. Morgan, ousted TVA Chairman, seeks to enjoin TVA directors David E. Lilienthal and H. A. Morgan from "hindering" him as a "member and chairman" of the Tennessee Valley Authority Board.

Filed by Dr. Morgan's attorneys late yesterday, the plea was part of an amendment to the former TVA head's suit contesting the power of President Roosevelt in removing him for "contumacy."

Hearings on the suit, filed originally in Chancery Court but later, at the request of the authority, moved to Federal Court, are to be held in November.

Chicago City Manager Groups Take New Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Advocates of the city-manager plan for Chicago are setting up their fall campaign along two major lines—to support enabling legislation coming up in the next session of the Illinois State Legislature, and to put speakers in the field who will talk city-manager advantages in terms of better housing, better streets, better balanced budgets, and more progressive education.

A bill which would have permitted Illinois cities of over 5,000 population to adopt the plan if their voters desired it was killed in the last session of the Illinois Legislature, and as another bill is to be introduced in the coming session, Chicago advocates of this form of government are endeavoring to prevent a repetition of last session's experience by electing State senators and representatives who will vote favorably.

Consequently the work, before the November election, is out in the districts where the battle over legislative candidates is the hottest. City-manager leaders are locking horns with local precinct captains and local politicians by organizing city-manager units, precinct by precinct, rather than just talking indiscriminately about "getting out the vote."

Their aim is to arouse enough of the indifferent voters who "seldom go to the polls anyway" to cast votes for the city manager candidates, hoping that this will offset the number of votes gathered in by local politicians and their friends.

This particular mode of attack is being sponsored by the Chicago City Manager Committee. It meets the politician in his own neighborhood, according to Roger Dunn, executive director. The strength of the political machine, he explained, lies mainly in the precinct captain who often holds his job in violation of civil service regulations. He sees to it that his friends and neighbors, who vote as he wishes, come out to the polls, while many of the other residents of the precinct may not even venture forth thus giving the precinct captain the balance of power.

The other line of attack of city manager adherents involves putting more speakers out into the field who not only can explain city-manager form of government, its advantages, and promises, but who are experts in various subjects and can show how better city government would help to do away with bad housing, for instance, or with crime, juvenile delinquency, poor streets, muddled financing, and problems of relief.

By sending out a speaker, for instance, to a group of people all absorbed in the problems of slum clearance, better housing, and better living conditions, city-manager leaders believe the speaker will get a good audience especially if he is an expert on the subject of housing. Then by showing the root of the trouble of poor housing, and how it is all tied up with poor city government, and how other cities which have had years of experience with city manager government have solved some of these perplexing problems, he has a fair chance of convincing the students of better housing that the one best solution is a change in the administrative form of government.

In the same way experts in other fields like education, municipal finance, juvenile delinquency, crime, relief, transportation, are being groomed to tell their story in its detail but link it up with the to them more fundamental issue of adopting the city-manager form of government.

The City Club of Chicago which was one of the first organizations to champion the cause of city-manager government for Chicago is organizing study groups, preparing radio talks, engaging speakers to continue their work of educating the people to understand just what this form of municipal government will mean to a city like Chicago, what it has already accomplished in the 447 cities in 38 states of the country where it is now operating.

Furthermore, this club sees the need of approaching working people and convincing them of the advantages of the city-manager form of government. "We are expecting to go out into the ranks of labor leaders," said Robert Garrigan, of the City Club of Chicago, "and try to win them around to a more tolerant attitude. Many of them at the present time are supporting our present mayoral-form of government."

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Evanston Pageant Pictures 100 Years of Women's Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 28—A year of centennial celebration in commemoration of Frances E. Willard, advocate of peace, temperance, and women's suffrage, was opened today with two events at Northwestern University, of which she was the first Dean of Women.

First, a $600,000 dormitory for women, named Willard Hall, was dedicated and opened for the use of 250 freshmen. The ceremony included a pageant entitled "A Century of Women's Achievement," Mrs. Minna M. Schmidt, director, dramatizing the progress of women since Frances Willard's birth.

The second event was the presentation of a portrait of Miss Willard for the college dormitory, the gift of Alpha Phi, a national women's fraternity which claims Miss Willard as one of its early Presidents. Karl Buehr, Chicago painter, made the portrait, depicting Miss Willard as a young woman.

The dormitory completes a quadrangle, bringing up to 19 the number of buildings housing women. It is a four story building with a sun roof, a dining hall, a library, and a "date lounge," designed, according to the university's interior decorator, Miss Elizabeth Browning, "for masculine ease and comfort." James Gamble Rogers is the architect of the hall.

Willard Hall is not a new name on this campus. It was borne by an old dormitory, now being turned into a classroom building.

Other members of the Associate Alumnae of the University acted as personages in the spectacle put on by Mrs. Schmidt. Each represented some woman who advanced the feminist cause.

Leading the procession were the first four "coeds"—the brave young women who entered Oberlin College in 1838. They marched with their carpetbags in their hands, eyes modestly downcast. Ending the procession were the vigorous college girls of today, a group of freshmen who

Mrs. Roosevelt's War Warning

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt added this warning yesterday to international appeals for peace:

"There is no safety anywhere in a modern war."

The First Lady, speaking gravely to her press conference, expressed the hope that there "might never be a war for any reason."

Asked if she had seen evidences of war propaganda in this country, Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought all things which tended to arouse people's fears were, in a sense, war propaganda—whether so intended or not.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was receiving letters from many individuals, asking what specific things women could do to prevent war. So far, she does not know the answer, she said, but if anyone does, she would be grateful to hear it.

Norris' Stand on War

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 28 (AP)—Senator George W. Norris, one of the six Senators who voted against United States' entry into the World War, said yesterday he would vote "Yes" for war this time if the United States were threatened or attacked.

Senator Norris, veteran independent, resting in his home State, reiterated his belief the nation should stay out of European war, but said if he were a European he would be "willing to fight against the dictators."

"Dictators in Europe are crazy," he said in an interview. "It's too bad that a couple of bloodthirsty dictators can hold the fate of the whole world in their hands.

"If I were living in Europe I would be willing to go to war and have the fight settled once and for all. They are going to face it some day anyway."

Senator Norris declared there is "A great deal more cause now to save the world for democracy than in the days of the World War."

He praised President Roosevelt's peace message, but added: "That message will have no effect on crazy dictators. They pay no attention to civilization."

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White Paper Reveals Nations' Stand—British Fleet Mobilizes

Hitler Ultimatum Told in White Paper

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A declaration by Reichsführer Hitler to Prime Minister Chamberlain that the Czechoslovak situation had become unbearable "and will now be terminated by me," was disclosed today with publication of correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler.

The British Government issued a White Paper disclosing documents exchanged between the Führer and the Prime Minister during their recent negotiations on Europe's crisis.

This showed that, as the two sat in hotels separated by the Rhine at Godesberg last week, Herr Hitler wrote to Mr. Chamberlain that Sudeten refugees were coming into Germany "of their own free will, based on the right of self-determination of nations."

He added it was "the irrevocable decision of the German Reich to give effect to this will."

Herr Hitler further gave warning he was not prepared to allow territory "which must be considered as belonging to Germany to be left without the protection of the Reich."

"It is impossible for us to refrain from giving immediate protection to this territory," he said.

The White Paper disclosed that in his first letter to Herr Hitler written at Godesberg Sept. 23, Mr. Chamberlain said he was ready to put up to the Czechoslovak Government Herr Hitler's proposal as to the areas to be ceded to the Reich so that Prague might examine the suggested provisional boundary.

Wrote Mr. Chamberlain: "The difficulty I see about the proposal you put to me yesterday arises from the suggestion that the areas should in the immediate future be occupied by German troops.

"I recognize the difficulty of conducting a lengthy investigation under existing conditions and doubtless the plan you propose would, if it were acceptable, provide an immediate easing of the tension.

Threat of Force

"I do not think you have realized the impossibility of my agreeing to put forward any plan unless I have reason to suppose it will be considered by public opinion in my country, in France and, indeed, in the world generally as carrying out the principles already agreed upon in an orderly fashion and free from the threat of force."

To this memorandum, Herr Hitler replied: "I have recognized gratefully that at last, after 20 years, the British Government, represented by Your Excellency, has now decided for its part also to undertake steps to put an end to a situation which, from day to day and, indeed, from hour to hour, is becoming more unbearable.

"If formerly the behavior of the Czechoslovak Government was brutal, it could only be described during recent weeks and days as madness.

"In a few weeks, the number of refugees who have been driven out has risen to over 120,000. The situation as stated above is unbearable and now will be terminated by me."

Returning to Reich

Herr Hitler continued: "I can only emphasize to Your Excellency that these Sudeten Germans are not coming back to the German Reich by virtue of the gracious or benevolent sympathy of the other nations, but on the grounds of their own will, based on the right of the self-determination of nations and of the irrevocable decision of the German Reich to give effect to this will.

"I am not prepared to allow a territory which must be considered as belonging to Germany to be left without the protection of the Reich.

"There is no international power of agreement which would have the right to take precedence over German right.

"The idea of being able to entrust to the Sudeten Germans alone the maintenance of order is practically impossible in consequence of the obstacles put in the way of their political organization, particularly in recent times.

"It is impossible for us to refrain from giving immediate protection to this territory."

Second Letter

In a second letter, sent last Friday, Mr. Chamberlain asked Herr Hitler that "no action should be taken, particularly in the Sudeten territory, by the forces of the Reich to prejudice any further mediation which may be found possible."

The final message sent by Mr. Chamberlain to Herr Hitler Monday stated:

"A settlement by negotiation remains possible and, with a clear recollection of the conversations which you and I have had and with an equally clear appreciation of the consequences which must follow the abandonment of negotiation and the substitution of force, I ask your excellency to agree that representatives of Germany shall meet representatives of the Czechoslovak Government to discuss immediately the situation by which we are confronted with a view to settling by agreement the way in which the territory is to be handed over.

"I am convinced that these negotiations can be completed in a very short time and if you and the Czechoslovak Government desire it I am willing to arrange for representation of the British Government at such discussions."

Herr Hitler replied that immediate occupation of Sudeten areas by German contingents was no more than a security measure to guarantee quick, smooth achievement of a final settlement which was indispensable.

He declared the Czechoslovak Government would be in a position to drag out negotiations and delay final settlement.

Herr Hitler said, "You will understand after everything that has passed that I cannot place such confidence in assurances received from the Prague Government.

"The British Government also would surely not be in a position to dispose of this danger by any use of diplomatic pressure.

"It is clear from my memorandum that German occupation would only extend to the given line and that final delimitation of the frontier would take place in accordance with the procedure which I have already described.

"No Right to Doubt"

The Prague Government has not the right to doubt that German military measures would stop within these limits. If, nevertheless it desires such a doubt to be taken into account, the British, and if necessary also the French Government, can guarantee the quick fulfillment of my proposal.

"In these circumstances I must assume that the Government in Prague is only using a proposal for occupation of German troops, in order that by distorting the meaning and object of my proposal to mobilize those forces in other countries, in particular in England and France, from which they hope to receive unreserved support for their own aim and thus achieve the possibility of a general warlike conflagration.

"I must leave it to your judgment whether, in view of these facts, you consider you should continue your effort, for which I should like to take this opportunity of once more sincerely thanking you, to spoil such maneuvers and bring the Government in Prague to reason at the very last hour."

Envoy Calls Sudeten Hitler 'Camouflage'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 28

Vladimir Hurban, Czechoslovak Minister, who has just returned from Europe, said last night that Chancellor Hitler's concern for Sudeten Germans was "sheer camouflage."

"It just happens that we are standing in his way to expansion through central Europe," the diplomat said. "He is only camouflaging his real purpose which is expansion to Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the Ukraine."

Wide World

French Premier Arrives at Croydon, England

This group was photographed at Croydon aerodrome Sept. 18 on the arrival of Premier Edouard Daladier of France to confer with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and other members of the British Cabinet on the situation in Czechoslovakia. Left to right, Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary; Mr. Chamberlain, M. Daladier, and Charles Corbin, French Ambassador to London.

British Fleet Ordered to Mobilize

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—King George in four proclamations speeded mobilization of the great British fleet today as Parliament gathered for an emergency session to deal with war dangers before Europe.

The King and the Privy Council previously decreed a "state of emergency" after Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain radiocast that he would try for peace "until the last moment" but that "I see nothing further that I can usefully do in the way of mediation."

Of the proclamations signed by the King:

1. Called officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.
2. Called men of the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Fleet Reserve, and officers and men of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
3. Extended the term of service of seamen serving in the Royal Navy and of marines serving in Royal Marine forces.
4. Called officers of retired and emergency lists of the Royal Navy and Marines, the Special Reserve of Engineers and officers of the Navy, and Special Reserve of officers of the Marines.

Proclamations Posted

The proclamations were posted throughout the country and announced in a special issue of the London Gazette.

Viscount Hailsham, Lord President of the Council; Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare; Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended the Privy Council.

Along with the rush to enlist in the fighting forces and the Home Defense Corps, there was a rush under way by German refugees seeking naturalization as British subjects.

The War Office announced "normal" anti-aircraft practice would be conducted with searchlights seeking British target planes.

Wide publicity of the practice was designed to prevent spread of reports of enemy planes over London.

Navy Mobilization

Just what mobilization means is one of the British Navy's many secrets.

The Admiralty refused to deny that merchant ships are being commandeered. Plans for such requisitioning certainly are included in naval preparations for a major war.

The Navy, always known as the "silent service," is able for technical reasons to reach war-time efficiency much more quickly than is the Army.

The main force of the home fleet has been concentrated in the North Sea for several weeks for "routine maneuvers" with other units held ready at Portland, the powerful South Coast base, to close the entrance to the English Channel.

The Mediterranean Fleet has been concentrated off Alexandria Egypt, the past week.

Officers and men recalled from leave were forbidden to tell even relatives the names of ships and duties to which they were assigned.

The British Air Ministry sent fighting planes into the air at strategic points over London and the East and South Coasts.

An announcement by the Ministry said: "The flights are for training purposes only and will take place over London and in the vicinity of the East and South Coasts."

The War Office simultaneously announced night anti-aircraft practice would occur here to "exercise gunners and searchlight personnel who have been called up."

Scotland Yard canceled leaves of all police in the London metropolitan area. The police would play a vital part in air raid protection should an emergency arise.

Nizam Pledges Wealth To Empire's Defense

By the Associated Press

Simla, India, Sept. 28

The fabulously wealthy Indian Potentate, the Nizam of Hyderabad, today placed "all the resources of my State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty," King George of Great Britain.

The Nizam, ruler of the largest State in India with 14,500,000 subjects, observed the silver jubilee of his reign Feb. 13, 1937.

New Zealand:

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP)—The Cook Islands—a tiny South Seas spot on Britain's map of empire—pledged the aid of their 10,000 population in the event of war.

The Executive Council passed a resolution "to assist the Empire in men and money to the utmost of our capacity" if war comes.

Canada:

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (CP)—Capt. J. A. O'Brien, President of the British Columbia Command of the British Imperial Comrades Association, said Sept. 26 his organization had sent a cable and a letter to the British War Office offering to raise a battalion of 1,000 men, including 50 trained officers, immediately.

Action by the veterans, whose ranks include men who served in the great war and younger men who have had experience in the British Army since then, was prompted by the present European crisis, he said.

TORONTO (CP)—The Canadian Corps Association telegraphed Prime Minister Mackenie King offering, in the event of war, to raise and train "as its preliminary contribution" one division of men "to be available for the needs of the Empire."

The wire, signed by Dominion President Col. C. R. Hill of Toronto, added:

"Further, we urge that Canada at this time make comprehensive plans to meet any situation that may arise and provide for:

"1. Nationalization of Canadian industry for the purpose of furnishing munitions, equipment and aircraft for the use of the Empire, without profit;

"2. Mobilization of our natural resources for the purpose of furnishing a continuous supply of food products and raw materials needed by the Empire."

At the same time, Colonel Hill said money could be obtained quickly from private sources to pay the costs of recruiting and training a division.

MONTREAL, (CP)—Many Canadians have volunteered for military service with Czechoslovakia in the event of war, Dr. Frantisek, Consul General for Czechoslovakia, said.

Their names were listed but no further action was taken, he added.

Eire:

CORK, Ireland (AP)—Ireland today installed anti-aircraft guns to protect Foynes, transatlantic flying base.

Huge new guns were being installed in the forts of Cork Harbor, recently taken over from the British, and anti-aircraft guns were placed near principal electric plants throughout the country.

The guns in the harbor were brought from Britain and British engineers and artillerymen assisted in the installation.

A new, intense army recruiting drive began.

Germany:

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—There was tremendous excitement and heavy traffic congestion late this afternoon when two score of military trucks carrying field telegraph and searchlight equipment rumbled southward down Wilhelmstrasse, the street on which Government offices are centered and one of Berlin's busiest thoroughfares.

A division of German troops was reported in position in the corner of Germany bounded by German Austria and Czechoslovakia. On the Czechoslovakia side of this border, witnesses reported, barbed wire was being strung between trees and concrete trenches were being built.

Reports from this sector said Sudeten Free Corps members broke up attempts to build tank traps by firing on Czechoslovak workmen.

Some 220 Sudetens were said to have reached German soil today under a protective rifle "barrage" of Free Corps forces.

Troop movements continued.

Motorized units blocked Berlin traffic several times yesterday as they passed through the city and headed to the southeast. Camouflaged army trucks and motorcycle detachments last night jammed Unter den Linden, the Capital's famous white way of Imperial days.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Berlin said today that German shipping companies had recalled ships at sea and were not allowing any vessels to leave ports.

Italy:

ROME, Sept. 28 (AP)—Italy was said by usually well-informed sources today to have started calling to the service specialists of 10 classes of reserves.

A few specialists in the classes, private sources said, had received notification cards individually, without public notice.

Italy was calm, in the middle of the week which Premier Mussolini declared would decide the fate of Europe. Italians went about their routine tasks like people who wanted to believe no catastrophe was impending.

Calling of specialists to the Colors was not confirmed in military circles. Such action is a possible preliminary to general mobilization.

If eventually mobilized, the ten classes would bring about 2,000,000 men under arms. Thus far Italy, with a standing army of about 294,000, has refrained carefully from any call on reserves, estimated to number 6,750,000.

Russia:

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP)—Several hundred men, women and students marched through Moscow's streets yesterday, wearing gas masks while Soviet Russian newspapers gave prominent display to President Roosevelt's appeal for peace.

Such defense practice marches are not unusual, however, in the Soviet Union where familiarity with gas masks is encouraged.

The press ignored Reichsführer Hitler's speech of Sept. 26 and Soviet quarters viewed the strengthened stand of France and Britain as justification of repeated Russian warnings against trying to placate Herr Hitler with concessions.

Baku, in the center of the Caucasian Oil district, has just finished four days of air defense maneuvers.

Repeated press mention of Russia's Far Eastern soldiers, particularly those which took part in the border clashes with Japanese forces in July and August at Changkufeng, was a reminder that the Soviet Union has far-flung boundaries with potential dangers in the West and elsewhere.

It was considered significant that the Soviet War Commissar, Marshal Klementi E. Voroshiloff, had departed for the Far East, presumably for inspection of military preparedness where the Soviet Union confronts Japan.

Belgium:

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Brussels food committee met today to draft measures to be invoked if general mobilization is decreed.

The Government yesterday called 270,000 additional men to arms, and schools were closed today to house troops. (Belgium's Home Army last year was 4,641 officers, 67,500 men.)

The newspaper Peuple reported the Government decided to buy several thousand tons of wheat and to fix minimum prices shoudl an abnormal rise become apparent.

The possibility of closing the Stock Exchange was considered.

Premier Spaak last night told the nation in a broadcast that the great powers had guaranteed Belgium's frontiers and it "will not be a battlefield of Europe."

The Government calling up of additional soldiers was declared to be to "reinforce the state of peace."

The Netherlands:

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The Government announced Sept. 26 it was strengthening frontier forces and that troops already along the border were taking up wartime posts.

Bulgaria:

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—Military maneuvers started in southern Bulgaria Sept. 28. King Boris III arrived home after a tour, started Aug. 7, which took him to Italy, London, Paris and Berlin.

Hungary:

BUDAPEST (AP)—Southeastern Europe, often called the trouble spot of past centuries, appeared to be one of the calmest sections of the conunent.

Armies were strengthened in Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Rumania, but there appeared to be no actual mobilization.

France:

PARIS—Distribution of gas masks continued here. Efforts were made to further the voluntary evacuation of the Capital. Art treasures were being moved to safety. More troops and guns were moved to the Italian and Spanish borders.

British Defense Agencies Have 1,000,000 Volunteers

LONDON, Sept. 28 (CP)—Back of Britain's regular Army stand more than 1,000,000 men and women ready to take an active part in the Kingdom's defense if war comes. They range in age frm 17 to 65.

They are members of one or other of the various volunteer organizations formed during the past few years to round out Britain's defenses.

The total soon may top 1,500,000. For the civil population is responding in increasing numbers to the Government's plea for help in preparing to meet wartime emergency conditions.

Foremost of these organizations is the Territorial Army with a strength of 186,000. Military authorities expect it will shortly reach its full establishment of more than 200,000. Of these 100,000 will be engaged in antiaircraft duties in London, the home counties, and at vital coastal points.

London's balloon barrage system of protection against air raids is controlled by the Territorials. A demonstration of this weapon was given at Kidbrooke recently when Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Secretary, visited the first balloon barrage center in London.

The balloons have a capacity of 20,000 cubic feet and are filled with hydrogen. They are flown on cables operated from power-driven winches mounted on trucks. Each balloon unit consists of 10 men.

Ex-servicemen between the ages of 45 and 60 are doing their share as members of the new National Defense Companies. Their task is to protect important points against sabotage. These companies replaced the Royal Defense Corps.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, has launched a campaign to add 500,000 men and women to the 500,000 already enlisted in the air raid precautions scheme. This work has been much in the news with periodic blackouts of important cities and towns. Plans are under way for the biggest blackout of all in the London area.

Women's voluntary services have only just been formed. Between 20 and 30 existing women's organizations with large memberships will co-operate in these services. Inquiries have poured in by the thousand, and membership is expected eventually to reach 500,000.

To stimulate interest in flying and provide a reserve source for pilots the Civil Air Guard has been formed for men and women from 18 to 50. Thousands already are taking advantage of the opportunity it affords to learn to fly cheaply.

The Air League Cadet Corps scheme is designed to train 20,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 18 to assist in times of national emergency.

Latest of the volunteer services is the Civilian Wireless Reserve of the Royal Air Force under which 7,000 amateur wireless operators will be trained for war emergencies.

Liners Preparing For Rush to U. S.; Bookings Dropped

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—An American rush homeward from Europe prompted the United States Lines today to prepare for wholesale evacuation on ships with capacities augmented by hundreds of cots lifeboats, and extra provisions.

Liners heading for Europe found some passenger lists halved or even more greatly reduced by last-miiute cancellations, while plans went forward to have U. S. consuls abroad certify excess passenger lists for westbound ships.

The Champlain of the French Line sailed yesterday with only 77 passengers out of an estimated 322 who had booked passage, and the luxurious Normandie suffered 231 cancellations, leaving 491 to sail today for Southampton and Havre.

The North German Lloyd's Bremen had about 20 cancellations just before a post-midnight sailing here, 10 minutes ahead of schedule, with 245 aboard, or half normal for this season.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 28 (AP)—The United States Legation today renewed its advice to 800 Americans living in Hungary to leave the country.

Thirty-five Americans, mostly tourists, arrived today by train from Czechoslovakia. They were en route to the United States and left Prague last night on the advice of the United States Legation there. They said they had no difficulty in leaving except that it was impossible to get money from banks.

BARCELONA, Sept. 28 (AP)—The United States Embassy today advised American citizens to return home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A woman has the task of seeing that Americans do not needlessly go to Europe.

Mrs. Ruth Shipley is Chief of the Passport Division of the State Department and as such is in charge of the issuance of hundreds of thousands of passports annually.

Secretary Cordell Hull has given her the responsibility for "strongly advising" Americans not to go to Europe unless there is absolute need of it.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The giant British liner Queen Mary prepared today to sail for New York on what may be her last transatlantic voyage as a passenger liner before being placed under Government control. Reports that she has already been ordered for war duty were denied.

Czechoslovakia:

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, (AP)—Full preparations were taken to protect Prague against air raids. Pursuit planes were ready to take off to halt invading bombers and hills surrounding the capital were studded with anti-aircraft batteries.

ASCH, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The Asch "Free Territory" of Sudetenland dug in to wait expiration Saturday of Reichsführer Hitler's ultimatum to Prague.

Sporadic machine-gun and rifle fire could be heard along the southern flank throughout Monday night and Tuesday. This came from outposts, where shots were fired as the opposition changed positions. No casualties were reported on the Sudeten German side.

Disarmament Conference Asked

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Three peace organizations suggested last night that the calling of an international disarmament conference would help make possible a settlement of the German-Czech dispute.

The National Council for Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Keep America Out of War Congress said in a joint statement that it was America's duty to try to preserve democracy, not by participating in a foreign war, but by pressing for world disarmament.

An appeal to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to "allow the Czechaslovakian controversy to be settled amicably" came from Dorothy Frooks, National Commander of Women World War Veterans.

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, said today that irrespective of the outcome of the present crisis, peace can be assured only by a drastic economic readjustment giving "have not" countries access to needed natural resources.

Senator Schwellenbach, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has just returned from a European visit. He told reporters he was satisfied that the German people were united behind Herr Hitler and would follow him blindly into war if the Sudeten question did not yield to peaceful settlement.

"I think there is only one thing that can avert a war in Europe—a peace conference of all European nations at which an economic pattern for Europe can be worked out," he said.

Poland Declared for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Peace is the prime essential to a solution of Poland's problems, in the opinion of Dr. Oscar Halecki, Professor of History at the University of Warsaw.

Poland, therefore, seeks friendship with all its neighbors, he said on his arrival here Sept. 26 for a series of lectures under the sponsorship of the Kosciuszko Foundation.

Dr. Halecki stressed that his views were not to be interpreted as those of his Government, but he felt his opinions on Polish questions were representative of a large section of Polish opinion. He refused to say what side Poland would take in a war that might arise over the Czechoslovakia - German issue, but declared it would "do its utmost to remain neutral."

Claim Plan Renounced

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—German Government quarters declared last night that Czechoslovakia's rejection of Reichsführer Hitler's demands for surrender of Sudetenland next Saturday was in actuality a renunciation of the original Anglo-French plan, accepted by Prague last week.

These quarters said the rejection, made public yesterday in London, "proves again that the Czechs declare themselves theoreticaly ready for any agreement, but in practice are unwilling to keep their promises."

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Futility of War Stressed as U. S. Strives to Preserve World Peace

Who Would Win If War Came? Experts Say All Would Lose

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Experts emphasized the futility of a resort to war here by predicting that if Europe plunged into a general war, no nation would emerge a victor.

Based on the assumption that Germany, Italy and perhaps other nations would battle England, France, Russia, Czechoslovakia, and some smaller countries, a survey of highly-informed opinion showed virtually unanimous agreement on the following:

Czechoslovakia would be battered into submission long before effective aid could be offered by England, France, and Russia.

Germany, with Italy and any other allies, would succumb eventually to superior resources in a war of attrition like that of 1914-18.

The nominal victors, however, then would face economic and social chaos.

Odds Against Czechoslovakia

Odds against effective military aid to a beleaguered Czechoslovakia appear almost hopeless, in the eyes of officials here.

Although Czech frontier fortifications are strong, the little Republic is regarded as vulnerable to power tactics in her central area, the Moravian Valley.

Should France attack Germany in the West, it would encounter Reichsführer Hitler's new Siegfried Line of fortifications after crossing the Rhine. It would be fighting on three frontiers should Germany and Italy be able to operate through insurgent Spain, as well as along their own borders.

Britain would contribute her naval might to a blockade, capital experts say, but could dispatch only a limited number of men and planes to France at the outset of war.

Russia a Question

The extent to which Russia could help the Czechs depends on Rumania. With Rumania's permission, Soviet planes might be flown to aid Czechoslovakia. But troops could move only by motor truck over mountain roads or via a circuitous, single-track railway which experts have labeled "ineffective." Russia, moreover, must keep an eye on Japan thousands of miles to the east.

Italy's warships and planes, some authorities here believe, might be able to control the Mediterranean, forcing British ships to round Africa to reach India and the Pacific Dominions, and all but preventing France from getting assistance from her African empire.

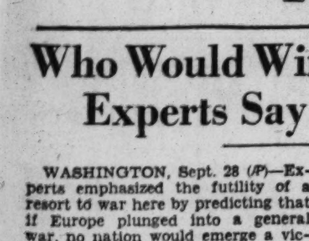
In a prolonged war, it is believed, aircraft would play a spectacular though indecisive part.

Reich Strong in Air

Germany is credited with being the world's strongest air power. France is rated a poor fourth or fifth. Although England has been working feverishly to hasten aircraft production, the rate of output is believed well below Germany's.

Military men grade Italy's aviators and planes as "excellent." Russia's equipment is considered near the best, but observers in other lands have criticized the Soviet training of pilots.

Britain's fleet is rated by naval experts as a possible match for that of Germany and Italy combined. But fear of a mass attack by air might to some extent immobilize British and French warships in the Mediterranean and North Sea.



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Japan Ponders Peace Appeal

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew today asked Japan to send a peace appeal to Reichsführer Hitler and President Benes of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Grew made his proposal in a conference with Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, Foreign Minister.

He called General Ugaki's attention to President Roosevelt's first appeal to Herr Hitler and Mr. Benes and suggested that Japan send a similar message.

The Foreign Office announced that General Ugaki replied, Japan "will give the American proposal serious consideration from her own standpoint and take appropriate measures in this connection."

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese officials postponed comment on Herr Hitler's ultimatum to Czechoslovakia. Newspapers printed only summaries of the Führer's speech and refrained from editorial comment.

TOKYO (AP)—Meirinkai, one of the strongest nationalist societies in Japan, adopted a resolution Sept. 28 urging the Government to announce its "intentions of taking part in a European war" on the side of Italy and Germany if one develops.

The resolution demanded that Japan aid Germany whether or not Soviet Russia became involved in a conflict.

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These Callers on Secretary of State Hull Bring European Crisis to America

Poles Mollified By Czechs' Offer In Teschen Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Sept. 28—Poland's reply to Czechoslovakia's note on the settlement of the disputed Czeistyn (Teschen) question is acceptance "in principle," together with concrete proposals for future action. The reply as published in the press here gives few details, but it is generally understood that the demands that Poland is now making are less than half of those made recently. Its claim to Bohumin, one of the present frontier railway stations, or to Moravska Ostrava, has been abandoned.

This is highly desirable since it is incomprehensible that Prague could have yielded either the former, which would have meant an entire rearrangement of Czech railway connections between Moravia and Slovakia, or have given up the important Moravska Ostrava coal area.

Important Gain Made

The consequences of the peaceful and satisfactory settlement of this problem cannot be overrated since in the case of any German-Czech conflict, Poland's intentions of remaining neutral will certainly be strengthened, while in the circumstances of England and France being involved, this country's decision as to which side it would join would be more easily reached.

Conferences between various members of the Polish Government and the diplomatic representatives of England, France, America and Germany are continuing. Uncertainty still exists as to this country's attitude in case of a European outbreak. Its main desire is to remain neutral, but it is generally realized that this may be impossible.

Difficult Decision Faced

Governmental discussions on the issue of whether to go with Germany or the Western democracies, should a major conflict come, continue to reveal that wide differences of opinion are still existent. Poland's position is certainly difficult as a buffer state between Germany and Russia because of the danger of invasion from either side.

Further internal social and economic conditions are far from consolidated, and the acute situation of its minorities, particularly the Ukrainians of East Galicia, make Poland specially desirous for peace.

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U. S. Appeal to Hitler Climaxed Drama

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—It is difficult to put into words the drama of these last few days in the capital. For the sake of the record let us put down here as briefly as possible, some of the events that led up to Mr. Roosevelt's direct and unprecedented appeal to Chancellor Hitler last night.

Scene 1, then, is the Washington office of The Christian Science Monitor at midnight last Sunday. It might have been the office of any of a hundred Washington news bureaus, and what follows is typical of them all. Seated at the typewriter is a correspondent. What shall he write for his overnight stint—in this case the regular Monday "Wide Horizon" piece for the editorial page of the Monitor?

The whirr of the presses of a neighboring newspaper office reach him faintly through the calm, warm night. One fact seems paramount as he meditates there; one dominating feature of America's relationship to the European crisis, and he writes briefly that "in a major European conflict between Democracies and Dictatorships the United States—even though it preserves its neutrality—becomes automatically the emotional and (what is more important) the economic ally of the Democracies."

Now the stint is completed and the correspondent, with dozens of other night-laboring journalists, goes home. An hour later the State Department starts telephoning—telephoning all over the capital to reporters.

An Important Release

"This is the State Department calling; there will be an important release here in a few minutes. Come over." And that is the prelude on Sunday night to Mr. Roosevelt's first appeal to peace, sent to four great powers. In the crowd of reporters who assembled shortly thereafter in the State Department to get the mimeographed copies of the message (released at 3 a. m.) one noted the pajamas under the topcoats! . . .

Scene 2 is brief. It is the office of Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early next morning. Mr. Early has just seen Mr. Roosevelt. Laughingly he admits he was "scooped" on the President's appeal of six hours before, that he knew nothing about it, had not known it was coming.

"The Chief put it out when he did," said Mr. Early in effect, "because he felt the time had come. It was the psychological minute. Don't try to get me to explain why. Don't ask me about it. All I can say is, it was the psychological minute. As the President put it—'It's too late to move after the men begin to march.'"

Reporters who heard Mr. Early could get no other impression than that the President, in cable and telephonic communication with Europe, knew of events which precipitated the action; an action which carried American diplomacy into a new field.

A Clear Look Ahead

Scene 3. Tuesday a. m. Once more the reporter sits at his typewriter, in shirt sleeves, breathless, watching the clock racing from noon to 12:45, and "deadline" time. What of all the incidents of the morning is the big event? There has been that new conference in Steve Early's office; that milling crowd of cameramen snapping the Czech Minister as he left the State Department with brave words spoken under the oak leaves of the quiet side street; the sudden cancellation of Cordell Hull's press conference; the assembly of the State Department advisers, and the emergency White House Cabinet meeting, prior to the Chamberlain broadcast.

All these added up to something; the very breeze seemed to whisper "something is up; Mr. Roosevelt is bound to move again!" And this reporter is now happy that he wrote, yesterday, banging the carriage of his typewriter with the haste of the composition:

"The behind-the-scenes activity was taken to support the belief that some new American peace appeal might be sent, possibly a counter-reply to Hitler."

Scene 4. President Roosevelt's press conference yesterday afternoon. Time—4 p. m. Mr. Roosevelt is aggressively and tenaciously reticent. As fast as a question on European affairs is fired at him from the jammed crowd of reporters, he knocks it over. He is belligerently silent. His head is tilted back. His face is tanned and ruddy, his manner commanding and confident. This is a man who has made some great decision beyond doubt. His talk is quick, decisive, aggressive. Six years of almost constant observation of Franklin Delano Roosevelt could lead to but one conclusion. He has something up his sleeve; some major question is settled. And yet, when J. Fred Essary, of the Baltimore Sun staff asked half-whimsically, "Could you tell us, sir, whether we will have to get out of our beds tonight?" Mr. Roosevelt seemed to close the door to immediate developments by answering, in bantering terms that he thought reporters would not be roused "tonight."

Again the Bugle Blows

Reporters were not roused last night. As it happened, some of them never got to bed. Again the imperative telephone call; again the announcement that there would be an important new release — this time at 10 p. m. The reporters began gathering at once, walking through the dim lights of the almost deserted lower floors of the State Department to the upper region, where the current information service was at work in full blast.

Michael J. McDermott, Chief of the Division, ordered the doors closed after all were assembled and then that no one would be allowed to leave till the statement had been read. He read slowly in a loud voice.

Reporters scribbled down the words, gasping with astonishment, wiping their shining foreheads, hardly able to contain themselves as sentence followed sentence.

When the doors were opened, the crowd exploded down the long, dark corridors to telephone booths, to waiting cars, like a dozen stampeding football teams let loose at once. Americans who had their ears to the radio last night know the rest. They heard the panting news commentator come to the microphone, the set programs of entertainment all over the radio dial suddenly shut off, the breathless announcement, and then the reading of the solemn Roosevelt statement addressed to "You, Mr. Chancellor."

And that, really, is the final scene of all. Millions of Americans, sitting in living rooms and parlors over prairie, coast or mountain, heard the words that morally aligned the United States with the Democracies. Millions more have read the statement this morning. This reporter recalled the first part of his own forecast, written only the Sunday before as the calm, warm air flooded the room:

"One primary fact deserves to be set down. In a major European conflict between Democracies and Dictatorships the United States—even though it preserves its neutrality—becomes, automatically, the emotional ally of the Democracies."

As for the second part of that forecast, that under the same conditions the United States will also inevitably become the economic ally of the Democracies—that development remains for the scene to come.

President's Wife Sees Danger of Sweatshops

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt predicts that exempting industrial homework from the Wage and Hour Law would encourage sweatshop conditions.

Told that Gov. Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico had warned recently that too rigid application of the law in that Island would put thousands of homecraft workers on relief, Mrs. Roosevelt said she was not familiar with the situation there.

She said experience in New York State convinced her, however that the exemption of homework done for a particular industry was a harmful thing to the workers in that industry as a whole.

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Dissenting Czechs Join United Front

PRAGUE, Sept. 28 (AP)—Czechoslovakia rushed final preparations for war and prayed for peace today, awaiting a radio address by Premier Jan Syrovy. The Cabinet decided last night that the Premier should speak to the nation on the name day of Bohemia's patron saint, St. Wenceslas, but the time of his address was not stated.

The Cabinet meeting was held behind darkened windows. Ministers studied reports of large-scale war preparations and of Prime Minister Chamberlain's radio address last night, which a Foreign Office spokesman said was considered "the last effort to maintain peace."

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Hungary Enters Plea for Minority In Czech Dispute

BUDAPEST, Sept. 28 (AP)—Hungary submitted a new note to Czechoslovakia on the minorities question today, stating:

"It would be considered very suitable for the safeguarding of peaceful developments, could the Hungarian claims be settled simultaneously with the German problem."

The note was handed to Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, Dr. Kamil Krofta, by the Hungarian Minister to Prague.

An official announcement of the meeting said:

"In well-informed quarters it was found necessary to add the following—Foreign Minister Krofta made during the conversations remarks of a personal nature which, in the opinion of the Hungarian Government, do not facilitate the founding of permanent order in this part of Central Europe, which is in such a grave situation."

Fewer Forest Fires In Northwest Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest, after one of its hottest summers, finds at the end of the season that forest fires which ravaged areas of 10 or more acres were fewer this summer than last.

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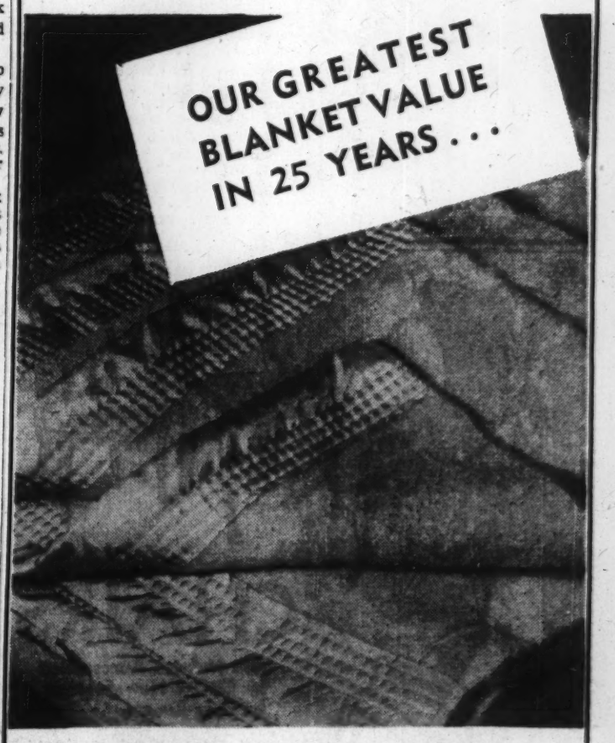

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Roosevelt Asks Hitler to Reconsider—French Peace Plan—Visit Stayed War

Roosevelt's Message to Hitler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's message last night to Chancellor Hitler:

I desire to acknowledge your Excellency's reply to my telegram of Sept. 26. I was confident that you would coincide in the opinion I expressed regarding the unforeseeable consequences and the incalculable disaster which would result to the entire world from the outbreak of a European war.

The question before the world today, Mr. Chancellor, is not the question of errors of judgment or of injustices committed in the past. It is the question of the fate of the world today and tomorrow. The world asks of us who at this moment are heads of nations the supreme capacity to achieve the destinies of nations without forcing upon them as a price, the mutilation and death of millions of citizens.

Resort to force in the Great War failed to bring tranquillity. Victory and defeat were alike sterile. That lesson the world should have learned. For that reason above all others I addressed on Sept. 26 my appeal to your Excellency and to the President of Czechoslovakia and to the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and of France.

The two points I sought to emphasize were, first, that all matters of difference between the German Government and the Czechoslovak Government could and should be settled by pacific methods; and, second, that the threatened alternative of the use of force on a scale likely to result in a general war is as unnecessary as it is unjustifiable. It is, therefore, supremely important that negotiations should continue without interruption until a fair and constructive solution is reached.

Agreement in Principle

My conviction on these two points is deepened because responsible statesmen have officially stated that an agreement in principle has already been reached between the Government of the German Reich and the Government of Czechoslovakia, although the precise time, method and detail of carrying out that agreement remain at issue.

Whatever existing differences may be, and whatever their merits may be—and upon them I do not and need not undertake to pass—my appeal was solely that negotiations be continued until a peaceful settlement is found, and that thereby a resort to force be avoided.

Present negotiations still stand open. They can be continued if you will give the word. Should the need for supplementing them become evident, nothing stands in the way of widening their scope into a conference of all the nations directly interested in the present controversy. Such a meeting to be held immediately—in some neutral spot in Europe—would offer the opportunity for this and correlated questions to be solved in a spirit of justice, of fair dealing, and, in all human probability, with greater permanence.

In my considered judgment, and in the light of the experience of this century, continued negotiations remain the only way by which the immediate problem can be disposed of upon any lasting basis.

Should you agree to a solution in this peaceful manner, I am convinced that hundreds of millions throughout the world would recognize your action as an outstanding historic service to all humanity.

Allow me to state my unqualified conviction that history, and the souls of every man, woman, and child whose lives will be lost in the threatened war will hold us and all of us accountable should we omit any appeal for its prevention.

The Government of the United States has no political involvements in Europe, and will assume no obligations in the conduct of the present negotiations. Yet in our own right we recognize our responsibilities as a part of a world of neighbors.

The conscience and the impelling desire of the people of my country demand that the voice of their Government be raised again and yet again to avert and to avoid war.

Roosevelt Urges Peace Conference

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 28

The door was opened to an immediate world conference of appeasement as a way out of the European crisis by President Roosevelt, in his message to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, in these words:

"Present negotiations still stand open. They can be continued if you give the word. Should the need for supplementing them become evident, nothing stands in the way of widening their scope into a conference of all the nations directly interested in the present controversy. Such a meeting to be held immediately—in some neutral spot in Europe—would offer the opportunity for this and correlated questions to be solved in a spirit of justice, of fair dealing, and, in all human probability, with greater permanence."

British Limit Risk of War To Threat of Reich Control

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told his compatriots last night that "if we have to fight it must be on larger issues" than sympathy for Czechoslovakia.

In an address to the Empire and the world from 10 Downing Street the Prime Minister said:

"However much any may sympathize with a small nation confronted with a big and powerful nation, we cannot in all circumstances undertake to involve the whole British Empire in war simply on that account."

But soon afterward he added:

"If I were convinced that any nation had made up its mind to dominate the world by fears of force I should feel that it must be resisted."

The Prime Minister pleaded for the Empire's millions "to wait as calmly as you can," and promised with his final fervent words to work for peace with National Socialist Germany "to the last moment."

Found Hitler Unreasonable

But he admitted that at the moment he saw "nothing further I can do usefully in the way of mediation" and called British men and women alike to the country's defense.

Mr. Chamberlain said flatly that Adolf Hitler was "unreasonable" in his unyielding demand that the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia be occupied by Saturday by the German Army.

He declared Herr Hitler's demands took him "completely by surprise" when he received them on his second trip to Germany last week.

Speaking rapidly in a deep voice and obviously affected by the tremendous events of the last few days, the Prime Minister promised the Empire's peoples that they would not be rushed into war merely to save Czechoslovakia. But he continued:

"I believe that life without liberty would not be worth living, but war is a fearful thing and we must be very clear before we embark on it that it is really very great issues that are at stake and that we should risk everything in their defense."

The Prime Minister, chief mover in European efforts to keep peace, spoke to millions of the Empire's subjects listening intently both in sunlight and darkness.

Immediately he had concluded his six minute address, an announcer of the British Broadcasting Company repeated it to the people of Herr Hitler's own country in the German language.

Then the announcer read a news bulletin in German containing information not appearing in the National Socialist press, including an item on President Roosevelt's message pleading for peaceful negotiations to end the Czechoslovak crisis.

The Prime Minister repeated that the British Government would guarantee Czechoslovakia's promises that Sudeten regions would be handed over under the orderly arrangements of the Anglo-French plan.

Prayer for Peace in Message

(Continued from Page 1)

effect that Herr Hitler planned to start troops marching Sept. 29.

At the White House it was said Mr. Roosevelt is still on an "hour-to-hour" basis.

The President cited the possibility of a general European conference of interested powers, on neutral ground. Such a conference, he said, might be held "immediately." He pointed to the still open door to peace and addressed the German leader respectfully though with a touch of sternness in his phrase "Mr. Chancellor" as he recalled that the crisis does not deal with past injustices but with the "fate of the world today and tomorrow." In this he obviously referred to Herr Hitler's response to his first appeal.

Then, with an obvious eye to potential criticism at home, Mr. Roosevelt took the protest away from breathless isolationists by re-emphasizing that the United States "has no political involvements in Europe" and would "assume no obligations" in the present negotiations.

Not in modern history has so terrible a denunciation been conveyed as that contained in the message to Herr Hitler if he now moves to war. Coming from a neutral, whose interests are not directly at stake, the message carries a moral reprobation and creates a situation impossible to imagine before the World War, the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact. It is advance condemnation of a putative aggressor; creating a new element in international affairs, as it seems also to create a foreign policy for the United States. Twenty years later it is the sequel and modification of Wilsonism, passed through many divergent hands in the meantime. Writing the message, Mr. Roosevelt sounded like a colloquial Wilson, making Wilsonian comments in crisp, un-Wilsonian phrases.

Strain Diminished

Like a taut band, stretched to the breaking point, there was a sudden reaction as the news of the Four-Power Conference arrived here and the strain diminished. At the White House, however, it was promptly said that danger had not been averted entirely, though matters looked hopeful.

Washington could only guess how important a part Mr. Roosevelt's final overnight appeal to the German leader proposing such a parley had played.

It was emphatically stated at the White House that Mr. Roosevelt would go no further in the matter and would in no case act as mediator. He stood on the words of the message to Herr Hitler declaring America would accept no responsibility in the negotiations.

Latin America has identified itself in considerable measure with Roosevelt peace efforts, and to a large degree he spoke last night for the whole New World.

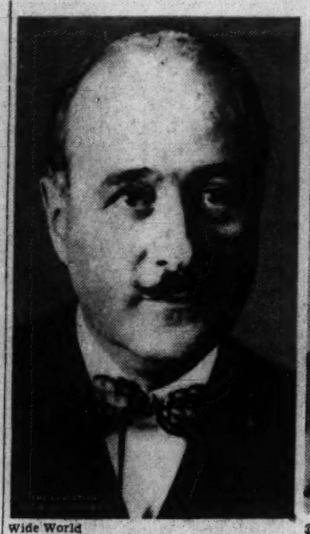
Peace Parley in U. S. Urged

BALTIMORE, (AP)—Six prominent Baltimoreans suggested in a telegram to President Roosevelt Sept. 26 that representatives of the four major European powers—Russia excluded—be invited to meet in Washington and discuss a peaceful settlement of the German-Czechoslovakia issue.

The message was signed by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University and chief territorial specialist on the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference following the World War; Dr. David Allan Robertson, President of Goucher College; Bishop Edward E Helfenstein; Dr. John M. T. Finney; the Rev. Dr. Harold N. Arrowsmith and Theodore Marburg.

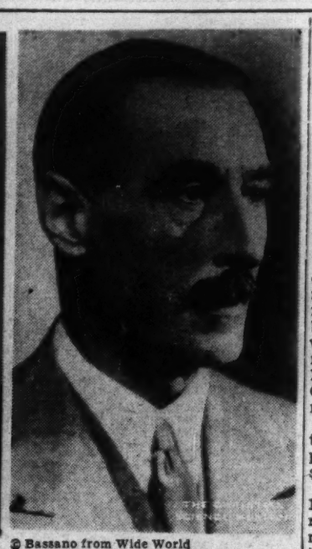
Stockings in 12 Shades

The English Dyers Federation has decided only 12 standard shades of silk stockings shall be available instead of hundreds.



Wide World

André Francois Poncet
French Ambassador to Berlin



© Bassano from Wide World

Sir Nevile Henderson
British Ambassador to Germany

France Submits Peace Plan; Daladier Broadcasts Stand

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—France today offered Germany another suggestion for peaceful settlement of the German-Czechoslovak crisis as Premier Edouard Daladier prepared to place France's case before the world in a broadcast.

André Francois Poncet, French Ambassador to Berlin, had an hour's conference with Reichsführer Hitler, and it was learned here that he carried proposals for a last minute settlement of Germany's demands on Czechoslovakia.

One suggestion known to have been received favorably by Premier Daladier called for an immediate conference between representatives of Germany, France, Britain, and Italy.

It was believed that this plan or a variation of it was communicated to Herr Hitler by M. Poncet.

The author of it was Ludovic Frossard, former Minister of Public Works.

M. Frossard's plan would assure a symbolic occupation by the German Army of those Sudeten areas whose Germanic majority was uncontested.

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—Havas, the French News Agency, reported from Berlin today that Chancellor Hitler had received both the French and British Ambassadors.

Groups Demand Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 28—Convocation of the French Parliament is being insistently demanded by the minority right groups in France, representatives of which conferred with Premier Edouard Daladier today for nearly an hour and then were received by President Lebrun.

Led by former Premier Pierre Flandin these conservative Deputies and Senators contend that France must not be faced suddenly with a fait accompli, or general mobilization, or even of war until the Chamber and Senate have had their say.

There is no longer any open opposition to the French Government's foreign policy even on the part of extreme right parties, but it is apparent M. Flandin and his followers seek to convene Parliament so as to be able to influence the Government against resorting to war if this can possibly be avoided.

Text of Chamberlain's Speech

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The full text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech yesterday follows:

Tomorrow Parliament is going to meet, and I shall be making a full statement of the events which have led up to the present anxious and critical situation.

An earlier statement would not have been possible when I was flying backwards and forwards across Europe and any position was changing from hour to hour.

But today there is a lull for a brief time and I want to say a few words to you men and women of Britain and the Empire, and perhaps to others as well.

But first of all, I must say something to those who have written to my wife or myself in these last few weeks to tell us of their gratitude for my efforts and to assure us of their prayers for my success.

Most of those letters have come from women—mothers or sisters of our own countrymen—but there are countless others besides from France, Belgium, and Italy, and even from Germany, and it has been heart-breaking to read of the growing anxiety they reveal and of their intense relief when they thought, too soon, that the danger of war was passed.

If I felt my responsibility heavy before, to read such letters has made it seem almost overwhelming.

How horrible, fantastic, incredible it is that we should be digging trenches and fitting gas masks because of a quarrel in a far-away country.

Quarrel Settled

It seems still more impossible that a quarrel which is already settled in principle should be the subject of war.

I can well understand the reasons why the Czech Government have felt unable to accept the terms which have been put forward by German memorandum, yet I believe that, after all the talks by Herr Hitler if only time will allow, it ought to be possible to reach a settlement by agreement under conditions which would insure fair treatment to the populations concerned.

You know already that I have done all that one man can do to compose this quarrel. After my visits to Germany, I realize vividly how Herr Hitler feels that he must champion every German whose grievances have not been met before this.

Completely Surprised

He told me privately and last night (Sept. 26) he repeated publicly, that after the Sudeten German question (is settled) that is the end of Germany's territorial claims in Europe.

After my visit to Berchtesgaden, I did give to the Czech Government the proposals which gave the substance of what Herr Hitler wanted, and I was taken completely by surprise when I got back to Germany and he insisted that the territory he wanted should be handed over to him immediately and immediately occupied by German troops without previous arrangements for safeguarding the people within the territory who are not Germans and do not want to join the German Reich.

I must say I find that attitude unreasonable.

If it arose out of any doubt that Herr Hitler feels about the intentions of the Czech Government to carry out their promises and hand over that territory, I have offered, on behalf of the Czech Government, to guarantee their words.

I shall not give up the hope of a peaceful solution or abandon my efforts for peace as long as any chance for peace remains.

I would not hesitate to pay even a third visit to Germany if I thought it would do any good.

But at this moment, I see nothing further that I can usefully do in the way of mediation.

Precautions

Meanwhile there are certain things that we can and should do at home.

Volunteers are still wanted for air raid precautions, for the fire brigade and police services, and for territorial units.

I know that all you men and women alike are ready to play your part in the defense of the country, and I ask you to offer yourselves, if you have not already done so, to the local authorities, who will tell you if you are wanted and in what capacity.

Do not be alarmed if you hear of men being called up to man anti-aircraft defenses or ships.

These are only precautionary measures such as a Government must necessarily take in a time like this, but they do not necessarily mean that we have determined on war or that war is imminent.

However much one may sympathize with a small nation confronted by a big and powerful nation, we cannot in all circumstances undertake to involve the whole British Empire in a war simply on that account.

If we have to fight, it must be on larger issues than that.

Force Must Be Resisted

I am myself a man of peace to the depths of my soul. Armed conflict between nations is a nightmare to me.

But if I were convinced that any nation had made up its mind to dominate the world by fear or force, I should feel that it must be resisted.

I believe that life without liberty would not be worth living, but war is a fearful thing and we must be very clear, before we embark on it, that it is really very great issues that are at stake and that we should risk everything in their defense.

At present, I ask you to await as calmly as you can the events of the next few days. As long as war has not begun, there is always hope that it may be prevented and you know I am going to work for peace to the last moment.

Goodnight.

Mary Pickford's Peace Plan

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., (AP)—Mary Pickford announced herself Sept. 26 in favor of an international "sit-down strike" by women to prevent war.

"The women of the world, somehow should stage an immediate sit-down strike directed to prevent this threatening war," the former movie star told a group of women at luncheon.

"They should walk out of offices, factories, stores and homes and refuse to take part in any activity until their men themselves refuse to fight."

Then she added:

"Of course, I know and you know there is a utopian weakness in such a scheme."

Premier Says Visit Halted Invasion

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, and powers for conscripting civilian services."

"The Government," he said, "had also in mind the close approach of the National Socialist Congress at Nuremberg.

"His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin was instructed in the middle of August to point out to the German Government that these abnormal measures could not fail to be interpreted abroad as a threat toward Czechoslovakia and must therefore increase the tension throughout Europe and might compel the Czech Government to take precautionary measures on their side."

"The British Ambassador added that this might also destroy the prospect of Anglo-German conversations.

"Herr von Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) replied in a letter refusing to discuss the military measures and expressing the opinion that British efforts in Prague could only serve to increase Czech intransigence.

"Toward the end of August, the French Government, in consequence of information which reached them about the movement of several German divisions toward their frontier, took certain precautionary measures themselves, including the calling up of reserves to man the Maginot line."

Czech Concessions Urged

The Prime Minister then went on to describe other events leading up to the present crisis: How on Aug. 31, Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, had personally warned the German Government against military action in Czechoslovakia; how on Sept. 3, the British Minister in Prague told President Beneš that it was vital that Czechoslovakia offer concessions to Germany; how Ambassador Henderson went to Nuremberg to impress upon leading German statesmen the attitude of the British Government.

After this call, said Mr. Chamberlain: "The general effect of Herr Hitler's speech at Nuremberg was to leave the situation unchanged with a slight diminution of tension."

The British diplomats in Germany and Czechoslovakia, he said, continued their efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the problem.

"The French Government," said Mr. Chamberlain, "had been particularly insistent that Britain's views should be made clear to Hitler himself.

"On Sept. 9, the British Cabinet decided to take certain precautionary naval measures. These included commissioning of minelayers and sweepers.

"Herr Hitler, on Sept. 12, for the first time promised support of the Reich to Sudeten Germans if they could not obtain satisfaction, and for the first time raised the issue of self-determination."

Speaking of his conversation with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden after his flight there, the Prime Minister said Herr Hitler "made it plain that the Sudeten Germans must have the right of self-determination."

Mr. Chamberlain described Herr Hitler's position as:

"If they could not achieve this by their own efforts he (Hitler) would assist them to do so. Rather than wait, he would be prepared to risk a world war."

"So strongly did I get the impression that the German Chancellor was contemplating an immediate invasion of Czechoslovakia that I asked him why he had allowed me to travel all that way as I was evidently wasting my time."

Mr. Chamberlain said he decided to return from Berchtesgaden to consult his colleagues and Herr Hitler promised he would refrain from hostilities until a reply was received, providing nothing happened "to force his hand."

"Looking back," the Prime Minister asserted, "I have no doubt that my visit alone prevented an invasion for which everything was ready."

Mr. Chamberlain said that Herr Hitler, in answer to the question of why he allowed Mr. Chamberlain to make the trip, said, "if I could give him (Hitler) there and then the assurance that the British Government accepted the principle of self-determination, he was quite ready to discuss ways and means of carrying it out.

Consulted With Colleagues

"But if, on the contrary, I thought such a principle could not be considered by the British Government, then he agreed it was of no use to continue our conversation.

"I, of course, was in no position to give there and then such an assurance, but I undertook to return at once to consult my colleagues, if he would refrain from active hostilities until I had time to obtain their reply.

"That assurance he gave me, provided, he said, nothing happened in Czechoslovakia of such a nature as to force his hand, and that assurance has remained binding ever since.

"It was clear to me that, with German troops in the position they then occupied, nothing that anybody could do would prevent that invasion unless the right of self-determination was granted to Sudeten Germans, and that was the sole hope of a peaceful solution."

Then Mr. Chamberlain outlined how the British Cabinet had agreed to the principle of self-determination for Czechoslovakia, deciding that the great powers of Europe should guarantee the continued independence of the remainder of Czechoslovakia in the manner that Switzerland is maintained intact.

Self-Determination Agreed To

France, he told Parliament, agreed to this solution and the Government of Prague was informed of this agreement.

His audience cheered again when Mr. Chamberlain said his warm welcome on his return to Germany Sept. 22 "demonstrated to me the desire of the German people for peace."

"I thought," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "I had only to discuss with the Chancellor the proposals already submitted.

"It was a profound shock to me when Herr Hitler said he could not accept new proposals because they were too dilatory and offered too many opportunities for further evasion. Herr Hitler insisted on a speedy solution."

Describing his farewell talk in private with Herr Hitler, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"He said again very earnestly that he wanted to be friends with England and that if only this Sudeten question could be got out of the way in peace he would gladly resume the conversations. . . .

"I bitterly reproached the Chancellor for his failure to respond in any way to efforts which I had made to secure peace."

Then he announced he was invited to meet with Herr Hitler, Premier Daladier, and Mussolini in Munich tomorrow.

With this the Prime Minister ended his speech at 4:20 p. m.

Another Elizabeth Cheers Countrymen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Another English Queen spoke to her people, 350 years ago. Her name was Elizabeth. Addressing subjects at Tilbury as the British Fleet set sail to meet the Spanish armada, she declared, "I know I've but the body of a weak and feeble woman. But I've the heart of a King, and of King of England, too."

Yesterday, from the docks at Glasgow during the launching of the Queen Elizabeth, another Elizabeth, Queen of England, spoke to her people about the grave anxiety of the times but bringing the message, "be of good cheer."

German Public Doubts War

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 28—It is simply incredible—most incredible to those who know Germany best and follow European politics most closely—that a general European war should be so close as it is today.

During the past fortnight Reichsführer Hitler has won the greatest bloodless victory in Germany's history.

How then can he risk a world war to gain points more of procedure than of actual profit to himself and his country? Observers in Berlin today ask themselves this question.

Despite all evidences which point toward war, they do not overlook the grim military display which filled Berlin's chief streets far into last night and was resumed this morning. They realize that Herr Hitler's review of motorized divisions last night was timed to coincide with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's renewed offers of conciliation.

Germany Virtually Mobilized

They know Herr Hitler's time limit for evacuating the Sudeten districts is only three days off and that Germany already is virtually mobilized and that formal mobilization orders are likely to be issued at any moment. They know that Herr Hitler has committed himself deeply to some action on Oct. 1.

Knowing all this many realistic observers still cling to hope for peace. They can see no logical reason why Herr Hitler should start a war now and they know Herr Hitler's instinct has not hitherto failed him. The German people have not been whipped up into war fever, as all visual evidence up to today indicates. However, mass demonstrations have been called for this afternoon in Berlin.

The military reviews yesterday and today have been watched by the German crowds almost in silence, certainly without enthusiastic demonstrations. The German people understand today as they did not in 1914 what war means. Most of them will readily declare even to strangers on the street that they do not want war.

Unfortunately their dislike for war is accompanied by almost mystical confidence in Herr Hitler's leadership. One encounters this everywhere among young and elderly scholars, and workers. Last evening this correspondent questioned several middle-aged Germans who fought in the last World War. Their reply was invariably the same. "We fought before and we shall fight again if we are asked to do so. It is not for us to decide whether war is necessary. We confidently leave that decision to our Führer."

As for the immediate Czechoslovakian question, however, the majority of the German public apparently have been convinced that the Berlin Government is fully in the right. Herr Hitler's speech carried conviction to them. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was very inconspicuously displayed in the German papers this morning and did not carry conviction to Germans. They regard the speech as weak and indecisive and many Germans still do not believe that England will fight for Czechoslovakia.

This morning Berlin was absolutely calm. Rumors of disorders circulated abroad appeared to be absolutely without foundation. Visitors who flew from London last evening to Berlin reported the atmosphere in Berlin was much calmer than in London.

Meanwhile, frantic last-minute efforts for peace proceed simultaneously with preparations for war. The former are now initiated entirely outside Germany. Herr Hitler's spokesmen continue to insist that the terms of the Godesberg memorandum are his final terms modified by three concessions made in his speech Monday. But they hint that further compromises may still be possible.

Delay Called Peace Aid

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—Newspapers displayed foreign press editorials urging end to these critical days, as a calming element.

But Provincial Governors in Vienna, Essen, and other cities spoke on the Sudeten issue to keep glowing the patriotic fervor whipped to high pitch by Herr Hitler's Monday speech.

"We should be ashamed to call ourselves German if we should fail to support our Sudeten German brethren," was the tenor of the speeches.

The Foreign Office organ, Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz, added to emphatic denials that Herr Hitler would extend the time limit of Oct. 1, in which Prague could surrender Sudetenland in an editorial today.

Extension of time, the Korrespondenz says, "would only serve to stiffen Czech intentions to perpetuate the present state of affairs."

Attacking Czechoslovak assertions that the present German demands for outright cession exceeded the Anglo-French plan for negotiated cession, to which Czechoslovakia agreed, the article continues:

"This is a mad attempt to becloud the issue and to attempt a downright falsification."

Nevertheless, some observers here still saw in the Saturday date set by Herr Hitler for a slight easement of war fears.

Any delay at this critical time is good delay, these observers argued, and something useful in the interests of peace could develop by Saturday—should there not occur before then an incident overturning the whole situation.

Two alternatives presented themselves today:

The Prague Government could accede to Herr Hitler's demands.

Something unexpected might cause Herr Hitler to withdraw or alter his demands or reconsider his position.

Hitler Again Explains

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—An authoritative source said today Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had sent a letter to Prime Minister Chamberlain guaranteeing that Czechoslovakia's political and enonomical independence would not be endangered by German occupation of Sudetenland.

The letter, sent yesterday after Mr. Chamberlain's broadcast to the British Empire, was reported to have said, however, that occupation of the Sudeten territory was "indispensable" in view of conditions which Germany could no longer endure.

Herr Hitler told the British Prime Minister Germany's decision to occupy Sudetenland by Oct. 1 was intended solely as a measure of safety to insure order during final settlement of the problem by a plebiscite.

Germany is even ready to be coguarantor with Poland and Hungary of the revised Czechoslovak State's independence, Herr Hitler was said to have written.

He also was reported to have asked Mr. Chamberlain why Britain was mobilizing her fleet and France was preparing for a state of war if Mr. Chamberlain realized, as he said in his broadcast, that Europe ought not to be plunged into a war on account of the German-Czechoslovak conflict.

There was no nation in existence anywhere that desired to dominate the whole world by force, he was said to have told Mr. Chamberlain, and Germany demands nothing more than the granting of a right solemnly conceded to it.

Pennsylvania Praise

HARRISBURG, Pa., (AP) — The Pennsylvania House of Representatives adopted a resolution Sept. 26 commending President Roosevelt for his efforts on behalf of world peace.

The resolution requested President Roosevelt "to continue to exercise his influence to the end that peace may be established among all nations."

Chamberlain Wins Praise of Geneva For Calm Warning

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (AP)—League of Nations circles almost unanimously applauded the radio address of Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain as a well-phrased invitation to peace and a warning against war.

Even diplomats and observers who previously had criticized bitterly the French-British plan to solve the Czechoslovak crisis called the Chamberlain speech "highly satisfactory."

Geneva believed the address was aimed at, among other targets, the audience in the United Kingdom and the United States.

One Balkan diplomat said:

"Hitler's greatest mistake would be to consider it weak simply because Chamberlain failed to 'orate.' Even Continental Europeans could sense the tremendous punch in that calm warning."

Czechoslovaks adopted Britain's own "wait and see" policy. Before Mr. Chamberlain spoke the Czechoslovak delegation here issued a statement saying "the road to agreement still is open."

Later a Czechoslovak spokesman called the speech "not bad, even if there is nothing new in it," but said he was waiting to see what the reaction on the rest of the world would be.

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Lakes of Lotus

IT WAS three years since we had been in Peking at lotus time, and we had almost forgotten how splendid it was. Beauty, unbelieved, had shrunk in the memory. But this was an excellent time to see it again; for now, in a season of unusual rainfall and heat, the lotus was especially large and lush. It was an idealization of its own beauty, like that seen on the old scroll paintings and embroideries of legendary scenes.

Fortunately, the season of lotus lasts longer than that of most North China flowers. It spreads its magnificent bloom over a month or more, the first blossoms usually opening before the middle of July, the last closing after the middle of August. Thus, if one misses them in one spot, he can probably catch up with them in another. By making a special pilgrimage, within a few hours he can find them in bud here, at their prime there, and dropping their full-blown petals somewhere else. So, with several days at hand, we set ourselves to enjoy the classic flower in different settings and in various moods of light and shadow.

* * *

THE GREAT MOAT around the Forbidden City always encloses the golden roofs and hidden courtyards in a box of beauty—especially at lotus time. Then, it is pleasant to drive along the wide street on the north, looking down the vista bordered by rose walls without, and gray walls within—the famous moat in which, during lotus time, no water is to be seen. The little red and gold watch-towers at the corners, with their faceted eaves, now cast only a shadow, and not a reflection. For, rising from the secret mud below, a long, wide mass of green leaves and pink blossoms has taken possession of the water, filling it high and solid. Wherever one can see it—from the north, the east, the west, or the south—it has become a road of lotus.

Among Peking folk, the favorite place to view the lotus is the Pei Hai, or north lake of the vast palace park. And here we went in the early evening, for an *al fresco* dinner. As soon as we stepped inside the park gate, we saw the great expanse of lotus, to right and to left, stretching on either side of the lovely white length of the marble bridge. We walked across it, and around the island in the shadows of the pines, strolling slowly in the damp and windless heat. Then we began to climb the ancient stone steps, zigzagging up the shady slopes. Up and up we climbed, pausing for breath, until we reached a long narrow pavilion with lacquer-red pillars and eaves, just under the huge white dagoba which tops the island. The pavilion shelters a Chinese restaurant; and here we sat by the balustrade, looking down the steep incline of the island, and across the lake, and on over the gray roofs of the city, smothered in green trees, until finally our gaze was stopped by the purple bulwark of the Western Hills, wearing a swathe of mist.

* * *

FOR MORE THAN an hour we absently sipped jasmine tea and cracked melon seeds between our teeth and plied our chopsticks. Our eyes were busy, wandering below among the fields of lotus. From our high outlook, the great pink and white flowers seemed small as jewels laid within a green velvet case. Boats moved in their midst—rowboats, and canoes, and the old royal barges, once sacred to the pleasure of the Court, but now to be hired by anyone. They all looked miniature from above, with the tiny flashes of the oars at their sides. The park was full of Chinese and Japanese, sitting or strolling or boating—each nationality stoically ignoring the other. Someone was playing a Chinese fiddle, its sound seesawing gaily upon the deepening air, and now and then the voices of the fiddler's friends broke in upon the tune in a lighthearted way. Overhead a row of sunset clouds appeared in the sky, pink as the lotus themselves, and the treetops below us quivered in a faint breeze. Across the lake, the golden roofs of the five little pavilions dimmed, their yellowness transferred into the gold streaks on the water beside them—"Like candles," a young Chinese girl remarked—as the electric lights were turned on. The lotus was blurred into a dim mass when we made our way down the hill.

* * *

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK the next morning we started toward the Pei Hai again, this time for a breakfast picnic among the same sacred and legendary flowers. Our hostess had hired one of the old royal barges—the "Number One Boat," biggest of all. Who knows but that, long ago, the Empress Dowager herself may have sat daintily on its roomy little deck, looking through the windows in the shelter of the frescoed ceiling, with the eaves tilted at the corners with a charming decoration of the tiles? A soft misty rain was falling, relieving us of midsummer heat and glare. And, while our picnic party enjoyed its breakfast, the boatmen bent to their oars in the stern, rowing us around the island and over the lake. Small thin drops of rain spatted down, leaving their imprints upon the water, and thudding on the great round leaves of the lotus, to trickle sparkling into their centers.

For now we were in the midst of the giant flowers, moving through the open channels between the luxurious jungles of them. The curved and carven buds were almost within reach of our hands. We could look right into the hearts of the huge pink and white blossoms, seeing the delicacy of the golden stamens within the concave silk petals. Ahead lay the arch of an old stone bridge under the deeply drooping willows. The boatmen rowed us up to the hollow base of it, beyond which the outspread eaves of our pleasure-barge could not pass. And then came the most perfect moment of the morning, when we gazed through the framed perspective of gray stone and green boughs, into the incredible water-gardens of still more lotus beyond.

* * *

IT WAS FITTING, after seeing the historic flowers in such numbers and magnitude, that we should next examine them in a narrower setting, where each was to be appreciated as an individual, apart from the mass. And so, for another early morning outing, we went to the park enclosing the T'ai Miao, the handsome ancestral temple of the Ch'ing dynasty. Here, at the edge of the great dark grove of ancient cedars, we ate our picnic breakfast. At our side was the tangled enclosure to which, every year for centuries, the cranes have come for sanctuary. It was fascinating to watch them flapping above the nests in the boughs, feeding their young, and flying with their long legs tucked under them, from tree to tree, all with a mighty cawing and shuffling.

When we had finished, we took a stroll toward the splendid rose walls and arched gateways, the marble terraces and vast gold-roofed pavilions of the great courtyards. And bordering our way, on the white avenue where once the emperors had walked, were long lines of the lotus flowers in immense vats and wide round urns. Some of the huge tubs were of earthenware, glazed or unglazed; others were colossal vats of bronze, greenish with age, chin-high and many feet across. And here, on a level with our own bent heads, we could see each vein in the pinkish-white petals, each infinitesimal smear of pollen, each miniature hole eaten by an insect in the great leaves. While every plant was doubled—reflected close at hand in the water in which it grew.

* * *

THE NEXT DAY, in the blaze of high noon, we went to the Nan Hai, the south lake of the palace park, driving around it under the thick old willows. There, where the pleasure-boats do not ply, no channels had been cut, and almost the entire lake was a vast overgrown plantation of lotus. In the center of the Nan Hai is an island, on which is built a close and artful cluster of linked pavilions with roofs of colored tile, rising at different levels among the pines—the hues of lapis, and jade, and gold, and turquoise, and amethyst. Usually this jeweled bouquet of color is so rich and luminous that it dominates the whole scene. But today the colors seemed secondary—the artifice of man subordinated to the overpowering beauty of the lotus flowers and their leaves, rising tall and lush and rank above the quiet water.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

By Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to the Christian Science Monitor

"INTERRUPTED READING": *A Painting by Camille Corot*

Saint-Gaudens' Lincoln

THE Lincoln has always seemed to me one of the salient statues of the world, a portrait and a work of art of truly heroic mould. Simplicity is its predominating characteristic. Precisely in this attitude does one prefer to see Lincoln portrayed, with no hint of dramatic movement, with nothing of the orator, but with everything of the quiet, self-contained genius that was the same under all circumstances, in all crises. There is more eloquence in the grip of the left hand on the edge of the coat than in any gesture which an artist of melodramatic tendencies might possibly have invented. Invention, indeed, has no place here. It is as if Saint-Gaudens had divined Lincoln's very soul and had imaged him forth as men saw him under the stress of the war, and as he lives in the imagination of millions who never beheld him in the flesh, but who feel, with deepest gratitude, as though they had known him all their lives. . . .

Lowell, gathering up into his "Commemoration Ode" the traits which all men have learned to see in Lincoln, gives us a portrait with an accent of its own. Saint-Gaudens does the same thing. We think first of Lincoln when seated in the stately exedra with which Stanford White partly enclosed the statue, but one of the many thoughts with which we leave the work is of its originality, of the way in which Saint-Gaudens has stamped his own individuality upon the bronze. I come back to the question of his style, its polish that is never hard, its freedom that never passes into license. In the treatment of the hopelessly commonplace costume in the statue, all depended upon an avoidance of anything like self-assertion. When occasion requires it, Saint-Gaudens can beguile us with every touch that he bestows upon the clay. We see a work of his as a whole, and yet linger with pleasure over this or that passage. In the Lincoln the modelling is so broad, it is so sterling an example of the art of generalization, that no single detail attracts the eye. This is the grand style as the classicists of our old school failed to understand it, to their lasting cost.—From "Augustus Saint-Gaudens," by ROYAL CORTISSOZ. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

THE name Corot is associated universally with poetic landscape, and yet Camille Corot (1796-1875) was one of the masters of figure painting. He was apparently drawn between two interests—a lyrical transliteration of nature in tenuous, silvery trees and blue cloud-filled skies, and a thoughtfully constructed depiction of persons. The former is notable for a fanciful, misty quality, while the latter is firmly wrought.

In this twofold tendency, Camille Corot combined the outstanding characteristics of French art, the classical and romantic. In the former he remained aloof and fanciful, in the latter he came down to earth, as did his contemporaries, painting from life with directness and conviction. This portrait, "Interrupted Reading," reveals Corot a confrère of Degas and Daumier, a fellow countryman of Renoir. It is painted in the informal spirit of nineteenth-century France, when artists dared to resist bourgeois restrictions set upon them. In their pictures they expressed their freedom from popular censorship and their devotion to artistic essentials.

In the Footsteps of the Great

MEANWHILE Pearson was eating up the miles towards Luss, which he reached in a little over an hour after parting from Kingsmill. . . . The wooded islets out in the Loch, the trees and parks along the shore, the line of mountains beyond the lake, topped by the two bumps on the summit of Ben Lomond, the light and dark blue of the water, and the trilling of the birds, produced in him a state of mind that could only be expressed in song, which, as he was the only pedestrian, harmed no one.

A motorist stopped to inquire whether he was on the right road to Tarbet, and Pearson, though he could have claimed that he was a stranger in those parts, replied: "Yes, you are on the right road." The motorist thanked him and was moving off when Pearson added: "But you are going in the wrong direction." "Then why didn't you say so?" the motorist angrily inquired. "But I have said so," replied Pearson; and as the motorist, who seemed to have something on his mind, was slow to express it, Pearson moved off.

At Luss he entered the Colquhoun Arms Hotel, where, he decided, Hazlitt and Sheridan Knowles must have had dinner one May day in 1822, when, starting from Glasgow, they had walked to Tarbet, while Hazlitt thought or talked of Sarah Walker all the way. . . .

Boswell and Johnson, though they had stayed on the banks and rowed on the waters of Loch Lomond, seemed very far away. This was for him the country of Hazlitt and Keats and Wordsworth. . . .

From Wordsworth his thoughts returned to Hazlitt, and he pictured him walking along with Sheridan Knowles, while the cuckoo wucked from some woody copse, and Knowles quoted Logan on the cuckoo and Hazlitt remembered Wordsworth's intenser lines, and everything led Hazlitt's thoughts back to Sarah, while Knowles' unloverlorn spirit allowed him to shout questions about troutfishing to the countrymen they passed on the road. The sky had darkened over them as they approached Tarbet, the scenery became grander, and Hazlitt thought Ben Lomond finer than Skiddaw; but in spite of its beauty the walk had not lessened his sadness, for the image of Sarah Walker had turned all that wonder of water, earth and sky into a mocking dream.

Keats had passed that way, too, one July day some four years before Hazlitt, but Keats had not met Fanny Brawne then, and was saddened by nothing more serious than the steamboats on the Loch and the barouches on the road, and could dispel these annoyances with romantic visions of a fleet of barges, crowded with knights in armour and decorated with banners and heralded by trumpets, disappearing before him into "that blue place among the mountains. . . ."

"Strange," Pearson reflected, "that neither Hazlitt nor Keats climbed Ben Lomond. The snow was too thick for Hazlitt and the price of a guide too high for Keats."

He lengthened his stride, for the eight miles he had covered from Balloch to Luss left another nine to Tarbet; and as the last boat back to Balloch left Tarbet at five, and it was three when he left Huss, he only had two hours to do it in. He managed the nine miles just inside two hours and had a pleasant journey by boat down the Loch.—From "Skye High," by HESKETH PEARSON and HUGH KINGSMILL. (New York: Oxford.)

Le vrai Soutien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DE NOS jours, les nations font de grands efforts pour se suffire, et bien des hommes ne subviennent qu'avec peine à leur entretien ou à celui de leur famille; il est donc utile d'obtenir le vrai concept du soutien. Pour l'humanité en général, les moyens d'existence matériels semblent être une cause plutôt qu'un effet. On croit dépendre de quelque occupation, métier ou profession dont le succès est semble-t-il nécessaire pour assurer l'entretien de l'individu; l'insuccès par contre entraînerait le manque et la pauvreté. C'est ainsi qu'à leur insu, les mortels s'imposent des lois qui paraissent les lier d'une manière inexorable; mais ils commencent à se libérer dès qu'ils saisissent quelque peu ce qui constitue réellement le soutien et la subsistance.

Pour la solution de tous les problèmes, on peut trouver l'inspiration, l'aide et les directions dans la Bible, cette source inépuisable. Nous lisons par exemple au psaume vingt-trois (verset 5): "Tu dresses la table devant moi à la vue de ceux qui me persécutent. Tu oins ma tête d'huile; ma coupe déborde." Au chapitre trente-trois du Deutéronome, nous trouvons cette assurance (verset 27): "Le Dieu de tous les siècles est ton sûr asile; ses bras éternels te soutiennent." D'autres passages bibliques montrent également que Dieu est la source toujours présente qui supplée aux besoins de l'homme et le maintient.

Que le pouvoir de Dieu nous soutienne, voilà ce dont nous avons un magnifique exemple dans la carrière d'Élie; comme le rapporte le chapitre dix-sept de I Rois, ce prophète fut envoyé par Dieu auprès d'une veuve, à Sarepta. Ce récit peut nous enseigner l'amour, le désintéressement, la foi, la confiance; en outre il nous donne le grand exemple d'Élie reconnaissant d'une manière positive que Dieu, l'Amour divin, source de toute subsistance, pouvait et voulait avoir soin de lui et de la veuve. En conséquence, "la farine ne s'épuisa pas dans le vase, et l'huile ne manqua pas dans la cruche, selon la parole que l'Éternel avait prononcée par la bouche d'Élie" (I Rois 17:16). C'est donc en Dieu, dans l'Amour divin, que se trouve à coup sûr le soutien véritable.

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne sont des plus utiles et pratiques pour élever la pensée humaine, qui parvient ainsi à saisir cette grande vérité. Comprendre que Dieu est omniprésent a guéri bien des personnes atteintes par le manque ou par la croyance qu'elles dépendaient d'autrui. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit, à la page 151: "L'Entendement divin qui fit l'homme maintient Sa propre image et ressemblance." Le maintien ou le soutien de ses idées par l'Entendement infini embrasse tous les aspects de l'existence.

Voici l'une des définitions du verbe "soutenir": "Défendre une chose, affirmer qu'elle est valable, vraie, juste." Les mortels se préoccupent beaucoup de justifier ou de défendre leurs actes et leurs paroles. Se justifier soi-même d'un point de vue mortel représente une tentation subtile. C'est un faux sens de soutien entraînant bien des erreurs et des souffrances mentales ou physiques. A moins que nos pensées et nos actes reposent consciemment sur Dieu, le divin Principe reconnu pour leur origine ou leur cause, nous risquons toujours de tomber dans le piège et de soutenir l'erreur. Un autre faux sens de soutien consiste à croire que Dieu envoie la maladie et permet la pauvreté. Attribuant à Dieu le soutien de ces erreurs, une telle croyance indique que nous ignorons Sa nature; or cette ignorance se punit jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit corrigée et cède à la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu en tant qu'Amour toujours présent.

La prospérité de certains disciples leur attire parfois des critiques. Pourtant ceux qui se tournent vers Dieu comme étant la source de tous les biens ont percé du regard les circonstances matérielles; ils ont ressenti dans une certaine mesure la vivifiante influence du divin Amour "qui soutient, protège, et environne tout l'être véritable" (*ibid.*, p. 496). Ces disciples-là sont en bonne compagnie: ils suivent les traces d'Élie, d'autres personnages bibliques, et surtout du Maître bien-aimé qui ayant une profonde compréhension de l'Amour divin, pouvait nourrir les foules et faire trouver dans la bouche d'un poisson la pièce de monnaie nécessaire au paiement de l'impôt.

La Science Chrétienne est la loi de Dieu, du divin Principe, la loi qui soutenait le Christ Jésus dans tous ses actes et ses enseignements. Aujourd'hui, à la lumière du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, les paroles et les œuvres du Maître sont de mieux en mieux comprises. Soutenus par cette compréhension, bien des gens sortant de milieux très divers et habitant des régions différentes apprennent à faire l'application de ses enseignements pour résoudre leurs problèmes et ceux d'autrui; suivant l'exemple et les préceptes du Maître, ils guérissent "toutes sortes de maladies et d'infirmités parmi le peuple" (Matthieu 4:23).

Ceux qui croient en lui doivent faire les œuvres qu'il a faites: cela est conforme à sa promesse. Notre époque est immensément redevable à Mrs. Eddy, dont la consécration, la spiritualité furent si grandes qu'elle put recevoir et donner au monde la révélation de la Science sur laquelle s'appuyaient la doctrine et les œuvres du Christ Jésus.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Mystery

THIS is inland rock that sleeps in brier—
It is unaware of the salty fire
Of tides; yet the nearby grasses bleach
To the shade of sand on a far-off beach,
While through the pines the crest winds roar
Like breakers against a high-cliffed shore,
And I feel a doubt what the hill-rock holds—
Whether lichens or sea salts tenant the folds.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

True Support

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days, when nations are seeking to become increasingly self-dependent, and when many individuals find it difficult to feed and clothe themselves and their families, it is useful to gain the true concept of support. Humanity in general regards material means of support as cause instead of effect. The individual believes that he is dependent on some particular business, trade, or profession upon whose success his livelihood depends, or whose failure would bring poverty and lack. In such ways mortals unwittingly make laws for themselves, laws which seem to bind them in their inexorable grip, until their dawning understanding of what really constitutes support and maintenance begins to free them.

In the solution of any problem one finds the Bible a never-failing source of inspiration, assistance, and guidance. In the twenty-third Psalm, we read (5), "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over." And in the thirty-third chapter of Deuteronomy (27) is the assurance, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Other statements in the Bible point to God as the ever-present source of man's supply and maintenance.

A beautiful instance of God's sustaining power is recorded in the story of Elijah whom God directed to go to the widow of Zarephath, as related in the seventeenth chapter of I Kings. In addition to the lessons of love, unselfishness, faith, and trust which may be learned from this story, is also the great example of Elijah's confident acknowledgment of God, divine Love, as the source of their support, and as both able and willing to supply his own and the widow's needs. The result was that "the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which he spake by Elijah" (I Kings 17:16). Surely, therefore, in God, divine Love, is to be found true support.

The teachings of Christian Science are eminently helpful and practical in lifting human thought to apprehend this great truth. There are many whom it has healed of lack or of seeming dependence on others through the understanding of God as omnipresent. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 151), "The divine Mind that made man maintains His own image and likeness." The maintenance or support of its ideas by infinite Mind includes every aspect of existence.

One definition of the word "support" is "to uphold or defend as valid, right, just." Mortals spend much time in justifying or upholding their deeds and words. Mortal self-justification is a subtle temptation. It is a false sense of support which leads to much error and suffering, both mental and physical. Unless our thoughts and acts are based understandingly on divine Principle, God, who is recognized as their cause or origin, there is always danger that we may fall into this trap and uphold error. Another false sense of support is the belief that God sends sickness and permits poverty. This belief makes Him appear to uphold these errors, and betrays our ignorance of His nature—ignorance which is punished until corrected and wiped out by the spiritual understanding of Him as ever-present Love.

Sometimes individuals are criticized because they appear to be prosperous. Surely, those who look to God, as the source of supply, have seen beyond material circumstances, and have glimpsed something of that supporting influence of divine Love "underlying, overlying, and encompassing all true being" (*ibid.*, p. 496). Such as these are in good company, following in the footsteps of Elijah and of others in the Bible, and above all, of the beloved Master, who, through his clear understanding of divine Love, fed the multitude and secured the tax money from the fish's mouth.

Christian Science is the law of God, divine Principle, even that law which supported Christ Jesus in all he taught and did. Today, in the light of the Christian Science textbook, his words and works are increasingly understood. Supported by this understanding, men and women from all walks of life and in many countries are learning to apply his teachings to their own and others' problems, healing as he taught and bade his followers to do, "all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people" (Matthew 4:23).

It is in accordance with his own promise that those who believe on him should do the works he did. This age owes a priceless debt to Mrs. Eddy for her consecration and spirituality, which enabled her to receive and give to the world this revelation of the Science underlying Christ Jesus' teaching and works.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

From the Depths Of Backstage

THE play is *The Honor of the Family*, the scene the Booth Theatre, the date, December 25, 1926. It is the third time Otis Skinner has appeared in this dramatization of Balzac's *La Rabouilleuse*, and the second time he has dug into his trunk to revive it. . . . It all seems too silly, too archaic, too dull—and anyway this is Christmas.

But at just the moment when you may be reaching for your hat, or suppressing a yawn that makes your eardrums ache, things begin to happen. A man swaggers past the window at the back. Yes, that is all, but it is enough to make you swallow your yawn and forget you ever had a hat. Enough because—and we are forced to tell it—the brief passing of that man is more than obedience to a stage direction. The distance he has covered may be only a simple six feet or so. But there is no tape that can measure his crossing, because it is not a matter of distance but of the creation of character. . . . Not only has a character been summarized in a passing glance, but he has been catapulted across the footlights to all of us from the remotest depths of the backstage, from that very position in fact at which most of the younger actors, who like to hug the footlights, are ill at ease, but at which the veterans feel triumphantly secure. . . .

It has taken but a minute, "less than a minute" Otis Skinner assures us in *Footlights and Spotlights*, but it lasts a lifetime in the memory of those who have seen it.—From "Upstage," by JOHN MASON BROWN. (New York: Norton.)

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'Radical' Road Safety Methods Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Safety as a keyword of all conduct took on added meanings in forethought and wisdom as the substance of resolutions on a wide front at the fourth annual Western Safety Conference of 11 states here.

Highway safety was the chief concern. Many resolutions were radical according to present methods in the Western States as well as in the rest of the Nation, whose welfare was also considered. Among those seeking to reduce the toll of traffic casualties were:

1. Rigid tests of "physical, moral, and operative fitness" for obtaining or renewing operators' licenses;
2. Uniform national highway laws and signs.
3. All main highways yet to be constructed, to have four lanes, with tree or shrub space permanently dividing opposing lanes.
4. All present three-lane highways to be converted in four lanes "where feasible."
5. Enforcement of pedestrian laws, since 43.2 per cent of 1937 fatalities were pedestrians.
6. Education of police officers to "recognize all degrees of drunkenness and to arrest and jail offenders accordingly," supplanting the present system of requiring examination by physicians.
7. Abolition of ticket-fixing by adopting the Los Angeles system of master-serial tickets in triplicate, for which the officer and court are held accountable.

In view of the recent action of putting the Nation's commercial and private flying under the Civil Aviation Authority, widespread interest also attached to the following resolutions to:

1. Memorialize the CAA to complete by next February its authorized field survey of airports to aid national defense and interstate commerce.
2. Zone areas adjacent to airports against obstructions, giving power of condemnation over present structures.
3. Obtain Federal funds to increase the amount of upper-air and surface weather information from vessels, the only source at present of necessary information of offshore storms affecting Pacific Coast flying.
4. Increase confidence in the CAA to meet all flying needs and stop states and local governments from duplicating legislation.
5. Outlaw one of the most colorful developments in aviation: the tail skid, which hurts paved landing areas and constitutes a danger of ground-looping; in place require tail wheels—steerable and with brakes, if possible.

Sky Leviathan Has 'Comforts of Home'

Douglas Aircraft Company

The Douglas DC-4 Exceeds Predictions of Its Designers in All Tests

New 42-Passenger Air Liner Tops Expectations in Tests

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Sept. 25 (AP)—The giant 42-passenger Douglas DC-4 airliner in 46 test flights has exceeded the predictions of its designers, Arthur E. Raymond, Vice-President and chief engineer of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, announced yesterday.

The sky leviathan was built to the order of five major airlines, United, TWA, American; Pan American and Eastern, at a cost of nearly $2,000,000.

With the horsepwoer available still to be increased, Mr. Raymond announced these results:

"The guaranteed high speed of 240 miles an hour was exceeded by a comfortable margin. A series of flights over measured speed course, including one hour at full speed at 10,000 feet and one hour at 1,000 feet, gave the data for the test.

"On four engines, during 'saw-tooth' climbs, the plane rose above 25,000 feet with a full load. Its rate of climb was over 1,000 feet a minute at 8,000 feet.

"On three engines, in similar tests, the plane reached a ceiling of 20,000 feet and had a rate of climb of 580 feet a minute at 8,000 feet.

"On two of its four engines—both power plants out of action on one side—the DC-4 went through its sawtooth climb with flying colors. Instead of a guaranteed ceiling of 9,400 feet, the sky giant reached 11,000. It had a rate of climb of nearly 100 feet a minute at 9,000 feet, with two engines dead, instead of the guaranteed 10 feet.

"The take-off and landing distances were equally sensational. With 61,200 pounds on board, the DC-4 took off in 1,050 feet. This, the engineers believe, will be bettered later.

"Pilots for the varous airlines who tried their hands at the controls of the DC-4 in the past few months repeatedly stated the big plane lands and takes off shorter than present-day equipment of much smaller size.

"To date, 46 separate flights have been made by the DC-4 under varying conditions, loads and flight requirements.

"These included climbs, stalls, banks, load and control tests, altitude, fuel consumption and takeoffs and landings with center of gravity changed fore and aft.

"Severe tests of the 'tri-safety' tricycle landing gear, with a nose wheel under the pilot's cockpit, have dmonstrated exceptional stability on the ground.

"Some of the nation's outstanding fliers rode as co-pilots with Johnny Cable, Douglas test pilot, on these trips."

The plane is 139 feet, 3 inches, from tip to tip; 97 feet long, has 5,600 horsepower for takeoff, a top speed of 240 miles an hour. It will carry 42 passengers and a crew of five, have a cruising range of 2,200 miles and be able to carry 3½ tons of mail, baggage and express when placed in service.

Production models will include supercharged cabins for substratosphere flying, it was announced.

Sierra Panorama Unfolds

By Pacificus

Second stage in the journey to the enchantments of the High Sierra begins at daybreak. Light creeping into the sky over the Panamint Range gradually absorbs the moonlight which has been shining down upon you in your open-air bedroom. Birds flutter in the tree overhead, and you wake to find yourself looking up into the glory of a desert dawn.

Someone is moving about in the corral behind the ranch house, and you hear the chink of metal and the slap of leather. Your horses are being saddled. Your companions stir in sleeping bags on the ground beside you, and one by one raise themselves on elbows to watch the deepening glow of the sun as it pushes its way upward behind the mountain.

It is a fascinating thing to watch, this daily struggle of light against darkness, and the never-failing victory of light. By the time the red orb rises over the distant ridge of hills, you and your companions are up. You pull boots on and roll sleeping bag into a neat bundle just as the horses are led around to the front of the house. There is a mule with a pack saddle, and on his patient back go all your impedimenta.

A cowboy, who knows ropes as well as any sailor, fastens the great mound of baggage on the pack animal with a series of deft pulls and hitches. Tight it must be, for before this day's journey is done the uneven slopes and angles of mountain trails will pitch it about at every conceivable angle. The pack master assigns each person to a horse, with a word of instruction about each mount. This one should be ridden by the man who is going to lead the pack mule, and that one should not be ridden by anyone who is carrying anything that jingles or rattles he just doesn't like it. Horses are like that.

* * *

Trail Winds Upward

In the first rays of a sun that is already beginning to warm this arid valley you start the journey toward the sky—toward your week-end Shangri-La. At first the trail is wide. In fact it is a road, a road that was begun and carried half way up the mountain. Then funds ran out, and the road stopped. You soon leave it for a trail, because the road takes a roundabout course, and you can mount much faster by the trail. The trail picks its way among great boulders that cover the steep slope; it doubles back upon itself and zigzags crazily, but to good purpose. There is no vegetation but low shrubs, including a variety of lupin which in spring covers the mountainside with a robe of purple. The horses plod upward. The pack mule tends to lag behind; you put him well up in front, immediately ahead of the horse that seems to have the fastest gate; the effect on the mule's morale is good. You make better time now, with only occasional halts to rest the horses—and the mule.

* * *

Panorama Unfolds

Below you, as you rise, unfolds a panorama that would delight Maxfield Parrish. The broad, flat Owens Valley lies directly at your feet, hundreds—even thousands—of feet below you. Owens Lake, which has much more water in it this year than usual, is spread across the valley floor, reflecting the changing moods of light and shadow. Beyond are the mountain ranges that bound Death Valley on the west, bleak and barren as the hills of Arabia, reminding Pacificus of the Pusht-i-kuh on Persia's western frontier. And almost straight above you, far away yet ever a little nearer as you climb towards them, are those jagged rocky ridges silhouetted against the sky which mark your destination: the High Sierra, your week-end Shangri-La.

Curb Upon Draft For Foreign War Sought in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Appealing to peace sentiment in Illinois, Former Mayor William Hale Thompson—"Big Bill" of other days—has secured enough signatures to place on the November ballot in this State a proposal to oppose conscription of Americans to fight on foreign soil. He obtained 512,000 signatures, some 72,000 more than the law requires.

The proposal reads as follows: "Shall the people of the State of Illinois approve the William Hale Thompson public policy proposal which provides that all members in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois shall vote 'No' on all legislation for the drafting of American boys to fight on foreign soil?"

Mr. Thompson apparently picked a popular issue when he championed this proposal. He received assistance in the gathering of signatures from a number of church and civic groups, according to William J. Balmer, who supervised the drawing up of the petition. More than the required number of signatures was obtained in the seven months given to the campaign, said Mr. Balmer.

Even if it is voted on and adopted, there may be some question as to whether voters can bind members of Congress by adopting a proposal of this kind. Mr. Balmer said sponsors do not regard it as legally binding upon members of Congress, but believed no Senator or Representative would vote contrary to the expressed wishes of a majority of their constituents.

The chief concern of sponsors is to get voters to vote "yes" to the proposal. Since the proposal asks that all members of Congress shall vote "no" on legislation for drafting Americans for foreign service, some voters in favor of the idea may think they too should vote "no" in order to express their sentiments. The Thompson forces are at work explaining the proposal to voters so they will put crosses in the right squares.

Mr. Thompson is a Republican, but his aides say he is trying to keep the proposal out of party politics. Both Republican and Democratic candidates for United States Senate from Illinois are telling voters they are opposed to drafting Americans for foreign wars, Mr. Balmer noted, and he pointed out further that platforms of both national political parties take the same position. But since Mr. Thompson has his name written into the proposal, it wil be difficult for voters to forget it is being sponsored by a party man.

Fine Violins From Old Beams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany—During a chamber music concert at Halle a violin attracted much attention on account of its unusually rich and full tone, and several musicians offered high prices for the instrument, which, they felt sure, must be one of the famous Italian masterpieces.

It proved to be only two years old and the work of a young Thuringian craftsman, named Lindörfer.

During his apprenticeship at Stuttgart, Lindörfer saw old beams cleared away after the fire of the Stuttgart castle in 1932. He helped himself to some of the dried-out wood, remotely realizing its value for his trade of violinmaking. Several violins were made of the armful of débris he carried away from the scene of the conflagration and they all proved to be far superior to anything else ever produced in his workshop.

It is only now that the cause of their quality has been established, and at Stuttgart a great hunt has set in for further relics of the many-centuries-old wood that was sold for firewood after the fire at the castle.

Mrs. Roosevelt Talks From Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt refuses to make advance copies of speeches because she does not want to be bored while she is talking.

The First Lady, announcing several autumn speaking engagements Sept. 27 said she never speaks from a completely written manuscript.

"I found that if I did not have to think about what I was saying," she said, "I became bored with my own conversation."

Believing that if she were bored, she could not keep the audience from feeling likewise, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had chosen to use only notes from her talks, thus to keep her speeches "a little fresher."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would lecture in Springfield, Mass., Thursday, and in Portland, Maine, Friday night. On Saturday, she will visit the State College at Kingston, R. I.

On Monday, Oct. 3, she will speak at a festival in Louisville, Ky. She will address a group in Nashville, Tenn., the following day, and on Oct. 6 will speak for a group of Democratic clubs in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Roosevelt said her customery autumn lecture tour would be from Oct. 14 to 28. She expects to go as far west as Omaha, Neb., and as far south as Alabama. Talks in Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio are scheduled.

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101 W. 125th ST...Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE.....Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD..Nr. Valentine Ave.
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671 BROADWAY..Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST....Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV..Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE....Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE..Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

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165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

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Corner Griffith St.

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET ST.
S.W. Cor. Wash. St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET ST.
1511 CHESTNUT ST.

PITTSBURGH
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PROVIDENCE
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1938

City Managers Note Progress Of 25 Years

Nearly 500 municipalities in four countries are now employing this form of government.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the city managers held their first convention in Springfield, Ohio, in the winter of 1914, not a great deal of public notice was taken of them. For one thing, there were only eight city managers in the world, and so far as application in the United States was concerned the city manager idea was but five years old.

But the principal reason the city managers got scant attention in 1914 was the German push in France. It looked as if the whole democratic principle which the city managers were striving to effectively project into municipal experience was threatened.

Today in Boston the International City Managers Association celebrates its 25th anniversary. Again, news of their meeting must take secondary position to another threat to democracy. But these city managers believe if there is an encouraging portent for democracy in the world today, it is that during this single quarter of a century nearly 500 cities in four countries, involving more than 11,000,000 persons, are now living under the council-manager form of government.

Elect Council

Under this form, voters elect a city council, which in turn employs a city manager to actually administer the municipal affairs. The council is supposed to lay down general policies for the manager to carry out and to protect him from political pressure. The manager is supposed to be a trained, professional administrator familiar with the business management of a city corporation.

The council-manager form of government has so proved its efficacy that the National Municipal League and other agencies of good government now recommend it as the best available plan. An advanced type of the council-manager plan was made available to all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, by the last Legislature. Quincy, Northampton, Waltham, and Cambridge are expected to vote on it Nov. 8.

Subject to Change

The actual mechanics of the plan are subject to a great deal of alteration to fit the individual needs and laws of the various communities, and there is some danger of looking so closely at the details that one loses sight of the final objective of the plan, which is limpidly clear and simple.

Viewed from the perspective of the objectives sought, it is seen that the council is supposed to be a body as representative as possible of a cross section of community thought. In its ideal form it gives a body with all the public spirit and vitality of the old New England town meeting, but gives it in a focused, concentrated form that can handle appropriations, and pass ordinances with a great deal more facility than could a town meeting.

The second part of the plan, the manager, carries the idea one step further and gives the council an executive arm.

To make this executive arm effective is the principal objective of the International City Managers Association. The meeting in Boston is only one example of their efforts to cooperate and evolve new methods of efficiency and economy for city administration. They also maintain an extension institute, which is in effect a sort of correspondence school for the continual study of problems ranging from proper street cleaning to the most abstruse fiscal policies.

Candidates File For City Council

Among the candidates seeking the Boston City Council post left vacant by the late Peter A. Murray, is his daughter Miss Alice B. Murray who applied for nomination papers at the election department in City Hall yesterday.

The others who applied are Peter A. Coletta, 2 Goldsmith Place, Charles F. Maguire, 3985 Washington Street, Timothy J. Driscoll, of 16 Bowditch Street, and Gregory L. Sullivan, 7 Alveston Street all of Ward 19, Jamaica Plain.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday fair and cooler; moderate southwesterly winds, becoming northwest Thursday.

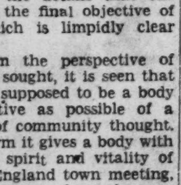
Maine New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with slightly warmer in south, probably showers in north portions tonight; Thursday generally fair and cooler.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, warmer in the west and north portions tonight, cooler Thursday.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday, warmer tonight, cooler Thursday.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Thursday, cooler Thursday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds becoming fresh northwest Thursday; fair tonight and Thursday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	73	Minneapolis	52	76
Bermuda	72	82	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	52	66	New York	56	76
Denver	54	82	Norfolk	66	82
Helena	50	78	Philadelphia	58	80
Kansas City	50	80	St. Louis	56	84
Los Angeles	62	90	San Francisco	58	68
Miami	82	84	Washington	62	84

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 28.
B—Maximum, Sept. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:15 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Thursday, 3:40 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:02 p. m.

Attending Meeting of International City Managers Association

By a Staff Photographer

Louis Brownlow, Director Public Administration Clearing House. **E. J. Donnelly**, City Manager, Two Rivers, Wisconsin. **Irving C. Brower**, City Manager, New Rochelle, New York. **Willard F. Day**, County Manager, Henrico County, Virginia. **O. E. Carr**, Former City Manager, Oakland, California. **John N. Edy**, City Manager, Toledo, Ohio. **C. W. Koiner**, City Manager, Pasadena, California. **Charles A. Carran**, City Manager, East Cleveland, Ohio.

Unions in Scandinavia Taken As Rule of Day by Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28—Marquis W. Childs, in his newest book, "This Is Democracy," published by the Yale University Press, says that the trade unions of Scandinavia are beginning to realize that a limit has been reached in the size of the share of the national income that labor can obtain by present tactics and within the limit of the present economy.

The volume is a study of collective bargaining in Sweden, Norway and Denmark; and Mr. Childs, who previously wrote "Sweden: The Middle Way," finds that Scandinavian employers have come to accept collective bargaining without "any reservations whatsoever." That the Scandinavian countries in the past decade have had the world's record for man-days lost through industrial conflict, he ascribes to "unassimilated and at times hostile elements" within the labor movement.

"The strikes of the past 10 years, in Sweden, and in Norway," he writes, "may be related to a process of unification, of assimilation, that has taken place. Radical and reformist elements have now become more or less reconciled. That phase, one may say with some degree of confidence, is at an end."

Confidence Between Sides

Labor leaders in Scandinavia are beginning to understand that the graph of the rise of trade unionism merely follows the growth of industry and, correspondingly, declines with it. "Certainly they show practical wisdom," the author soys, "in realizing that the self-centered pressure tactics which may be successful in a fast-developing industrial system must be supplemented at this stage by co-operative efforts with other groups. They are seeking to avoid the blight of institutionalism, of bureaucracy, of the kind of officialdom that is interesting merely in conserving a vested interest; and they are studying ways in which they may collaborate with management in the production of a larger national income, of which the strength of their organization will win for them a fair share.

"The degree to which labor leaders co-operate with employers is a phenomenon that never fails to impress the visitor from America. It seems to me that this comes out of the confidence that has grown up between the two sides. Employers do not enter into it with the thought that it is merely a temporary expedient, an evil that can be eliminated when the power of the trade union has been destroyed once and for all."

National Income Shared

Trade unionists, on the other hand, Mr. Childs points out, have come up against the realization that very possibly a limit has been reached in the size of the share of the national income that labor can obtain by present tactics and within the limit of the present economy.

"It is more or less clearly understood," he says, "that if labor's share is to be increased, then production must be greatly expanded. And trade union heads have said, in effect: 'We will work to that end, we will cooperate, but in return you must recognize that we are partners in the real meaning of the word and are therefore entitled to a voice in management. What is more, the basic insecurity under which we work does not accord with a true partnership and we must therefore come to a new and better understanding.'

"That is a bold and venturesome line, and one can scarcely predict what ultimately will come of it. The high type of trade union leadership prevailing in the Scandinavian countries encourages the belief that real achievements will come out of this new approach; that it is the beginning of a new era of collective bargaining ni an expanded sphere."

Ford Hall Forum To Open Oct. 16

The Ford Hall Forum opens its 31st season Sunday evening, Oct. 16 when John Strachey, one of England's foremost speakers will speak on "World Law—or World War?"

At the Forum meeting on Oct. 23 the speaker will be Max Brauer, former Mayor of Altona, Germany, who talks on "The German-Christian Refugee—A Man Without a Country." The following week Robert Briffault, author of "Europa" will speak.

Included in the season's program are Klaus Mann and Erika Mann, son and daughter of Thomas Mann; H. V. Kaltenborn, news commentator; Denis Conan Doyle, son of Conan Doyle; Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin; and Louis Fischer, writer.

Housing Agency To Aid Work Of Rehabilitation

Another Government agency—the Federal Housing Administration—stepped into the hurricane and flood reconstruction picture today when officials from affected States met in the Park Square Building to plan procedure and program under the disaster loan provisions of the Federal Housing Act.

Although the conference was held behind closed doors, it was learned that the FHA is ready to back up loans for restoration or replacement of property, equipment, and machinery. These loans must be obtained from approved lending institutions and may be had in amounts up to $2,000 on single residences, and up to $50,000 on larger buildings.

Attending the conference, held in the office of John F. Malley, Massachusetts FHA Director, were Jay Keegan, Deputy Administrator from Washington; Arthur Frentz, Assistant Deputy Administrator; Eugene E. Reed, New Hampshire Director; John H. Gaffey, Connecticut Director; Gordon W. Bennett, Rhode Island Director, and Frederick C. Hinchey, representing the Vermont office.

Growing Ability of Small Stores to Meet Chains Competition Interests Conference

The plight of the individual store owner, who once monopolized business in his community, but who now suffers from competition of chain stores and from the ability of his customers to drive to large department stores in big cities, was discussed from several viewpoints at the Tenth Boston Conference on Distribution, which closed yesterday at the Hotel Statler.

Hector Lazo, Executive Vice-President of Co-operative Food Distributors of America, gave a sympathetic picture of the so-called independent storekeeper's situation, urging these "small business men" to co-operate voluntarily in mass buying and in determining wage, price, and profit policies, as many storekeepers already are doing.

William H. Ingersoll, partner of Ingersoll, Norvell and Babson, New York, defended the Fair Trade Laws now in effect in 43 States and also in interstate commerce to legalize re-sale price maintenance contracts, while Q. Forrest Walker, an economist for R. H. Macy & Co., New York department store, attacked the laws as monopolistic.

The Fair Trade Laws have been adopted chiefly at the insistence of small drug and grocery stores, which wished to prevent the sale of nationally advertised goods at cut prices by their competitors, principally chain stores.

Wide Scope of Interest

The discussion of the status of individually owned stores was interesting not only to representatives of such stores at the meeting, but to officers of large chains, department stores and mail order houses, which have been vitally affected by efforts of the "small business men" to defend their competitive position through State and Federal legislation.

The "independent" stores also have made themselves felt competitively in recent years by formation of "voluntary chains" for mass buying at wholesale rates. Typical of these is the organization of Mr. Lazo, which has about 25,000 grocers among its members.

Membership in such organizations as this is necessary for "independent" storekeepers who wish to compete successfully with large retailers, he added.

In debating the fair trade laws, Mr. Walker argued that contracts between manufacturers and retailers for maintenance of re-sale prices nullify the anti-trust laws, in part, by destroying competition among retailers or wholesalers in the sale of the products named in the contracts.

To this Mr. Ingersoll relied that the fair-trade laws do not prohibit other forms of competition than price-cutting. Moreover, he said, they do not prohibit price competition among different manufacturers. He said the public benefits from having a standard price for a branded product.

In a letter read at the Conference yesterday, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper stressed the international aspects of the Conference's work, stating to the delegates from a dozen nations:

"I am glad to know that the tenth anniversary of the Conference on Distribution will be observed with a program broadened to include international aspects. . . . "The best safeguard of world peace is mutual sympathy and understanding of mutual problems. Thus, your conference faces an opportunity to coordinate the best thought of international business and economic leaders into a program to be cooperatively supported by all whose common objective is human welfare through social and economic progress."

What Hull Wrote

A similar message came from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who wrote, in part:

"I believe that if we can succeed in effecting stable and enlarged distribution of the output of our productive capacity, we will have gone a long way towards overcoming the troubles which now confront us at home and abroad. . . .

"Economists and administrators, both governmental and industrial, are realizing as never before that labor disputes, monopolistic and unfair competitive practices and exaggerated policies of economic nationalism, prevent us from taking full advantage of our striking technical advances. These and other obstructions to enlarged distribution must be removed. . . .

"We must hope that the peaceful purposes represented by the trade agreements program will dominate over policies that can only be realized in terms of force. I send you my warm wishes for the success of your conference, and notice with the greatest of interest that you plan to enlarge your international advisory group to carry on work along international lines."

Picture on Page 11

They Plan N. E. Rehabilitation

By a Staff Photographer

Federal Housing Officials Meet

Seated, left to right: Eugene E. Reed, State FHA Director of New Hampshire; John F. Malley, State FHA Director of Massachusetts; Arthur Frentz, FHA official from Washington.

Standing, left to right: John H. Gaffey, State FHA Director of Connecticut; Gordon W. Bennett, State FHA Director of Rhode Island; Frederick C. Hinchey, from the Vermont FHA office.

Potato Picking Classic Is On As Governors Meet

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, Sept. 28 (AP)—Eyes of the potato world focussed today on a field of Aroostook tubers in Maine's potato empire where Governors of Maine and Idaho met to settle potato-picking supremacy.

The five-minute battle, a feature of the second annual international potato picking championships, pitted five-foot seven-inch Barzilla W. Clark of Idaho against Maine's six-foot one-inch Lewis O. Barrows.

On the eve of the contest, which is the outcome of a year's challenges and counter-challenges between the two chief executives, Governor Barrows expansively sympathized with the difficulties his opponent would encounter.

"I feel sorry for Governor Clark," the Maine Republican said sorrowfully, "for he will have to lift those big Maine potatoes. He's been used to rolling those Idaho potatoes into sacks."

The genial, be-moustached Governor Clark promised, if the going gets "tough," to call on his 19-year-old daughter, Lois.

"She says she has been used to picking peas," he smiled.

A 19-gun salute, bands, and a parade greeted the two Governors as they arrived here. After the contest they will be guests at a banquet at which, as a request item, Idaho potatoes will be featured.

Dr. Tutt to Lecture At the Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, tomorrow at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Religion and Healing Ministry of Christ Jesus."

The lecturer, Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Hurley Closes All Woodlands To Avoid Fire

Action follows surveys indicating tinder conditions—Special permit to forests required.

To eliminate possibility of disastrous forest fires in Massachusetts, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today issued a proclamation closing all Massachusetts woodlands and forests at sunset today.

The forests will remain closed to all persons except the owners or tenants, their agents or employees, or persons having written permission until the woods are reopened by proclamation.

The Governor acted following a request from Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, who said, "A survey which the men of my department have been able to make to date indicates the existence of a serious fire hazard with increasing danger as the fallen timber dries out."

Sunset Closing

The proclamation read:

"Because of the serious fire hazard in the forests and woodlands of the Commonwealth, resulting from the vast amount of wood and timber brought down during the recent hurricane, I hereby proclaim under Chap. 131, Sect. 81, General Laws, that commencing at sunset on Sept. 28, all sections of the forests and woodlands of the Commonwealth shall be closed . . .

"This proclamation shall remain in effect during the continuance of the present danger to the forests of this Commonwealth and until they shall be reopened by proclamation."

This official order came after the meeting of the Governor's Special Committee for Forest Fire Prevention at the State House, presided over by Ward Shepard, Director of the Harvard University experimental forest at Petersham, Mass., and planned as a joint meeting with representatives of other New England States.

15 Years of Woods Down

Graphic description of the present conditions were given by J. Harry Rich of the Forestry Department of Massachusetts State College. Three billion feet of lumber are down, he said. This is the equivalent of 15 years' production.

If sawmills were set up to take care of the timber, he told the committee, it would require 500 mills, costing at least $10,000 each, to cut 6,000,000 feet a year. Over and above the cost of the mills, he estimated it would require an enormous sum to make the lumber from stumps to boards.

His solution was to store fallen timber in ponds and streams, where it would not deteriorate as rapidly as lying on the ground.

Timber Goes Cheap

Waldo N. Seavey, Forest Commissioner for Maine, said there was no serious fire hazard as yet, but another problem had arisen for farmers who had been paying taxes on wood lots for years, who were now disposing of their timber at 25 to 50 cents per 1,000 feet when the lumber actually is worth $4 to $8.

Peter J. Pimentel, Chief of the Division of Forests, Parks, and Parkways of the Department of Agriculture and Conservation in Rhode Island—the only other out-of-state representative able to attend on such short notice—said a similar fire hazard existed in Rhode Island. He said red and white pine had been wiped out and that the State suffered a serious loss in its fruit trees.

The meeting adjourned early in order to permit Mr. Shepard and J. Burke Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General, to fly to Washington, authorized to request aid for lumber dealers and growers if the Surplus Commodities Corporation refuses to purchase the lumber now on the ground.

At the meeting were representatives of the Department of Conservation, Massachusetts State College, the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the State Fire Marshal's office, and the office of the Attorney General.

Telephone Crews Coming

Twenty-eight communities, 21 of them in New Hampshire, still are out of touch by telephone with the outside world, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reported at noon, although most of these have local service.

A train in two sections, including more than 12 flat cars loaded with trucks, cable and equipment, and coaches filled with experienced linemen and repairmen, was headed toward New England today from Indianapolis as the Indiana Bell Telephone Company's contribution to the reconstruction work going on here. This is only a small part of the support being loaned by the entire Bell System toward the prompt restoration of service.

Edison Setback

The Boston Edison Company's effort to restore complete electric service along 15,000 miles of distribution wires in its territory suffered a slight setback last night, when a combination of high winds and heavy rain temporarily interrupted service on several circuits.

Somerville, in which practically all primary circuits had been placed in operation several days ago, suffered most severely, when three of its circuits went out of commission between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Other interruptions, none of which affected any large number of customers, were noted in Chelsea, Framingham, Newton, Watertown, Roxbury, Needham, and Dedham.

Tobin Asks Workers

One of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's first acts on return yesterday from the American Legion Convention in Los Angeles, was to tour the city and then ask for 2,000 additional WPA workers. This would increase the city's quota to 28,500. The new

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

N. H. Major Political Parties To Convene in Concord, Oct. 4

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 28—Both the Republican and Democratic State conventions will be held in this city next Tuesday for the drafting of platforms upon which they will conduct their campaigns in New Hampshire for November's election.

The Democrats will hold their session in Phenix Hall while the Republicans will be in session at the City Auditorium. The Republican State Committee is without a chairman as Robert Upton resigned during the primaries to work in behalf of the renomination of Gov. Francis P. Murphy. Robert C. Murchie of this city serves as chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The Republican platform is expected to embody a continuation of a legislative program started during the first term of Governor Murphy while the Democratic platform is expected to appeal to the critics of this administration.

The New Hampshire Federation of Labor has gone on record as being behind the New Deal candidates for office but this is expected to be a small factor in the campaign as organized labor has never been a power in New Hampshire politics.

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Unemployment

New Hampshire's unemployment problem appeared to be definitely solved for the next few months as a result of last week's flood, wind storm, and Peterborough's accompanying fire. Through private and public sources thousands of men have been removed from the ranks of the unemployed. Public utilities will be using considerably enlarged forces for several weeks, maybe months. The State, city and town highway organizations have weeks of work for hundreds of men. The construction business, which had received a sizeable push from the new Public Works Administration program, is now absorbing still additional workers to carry on the replacement of property destroyed or damaged by the events of last week. Building supply firms are finding it difficult to fill orders for building materials.

Extensive forestry operations are expected to get underway shortly. In recent months widespread efforts have been made to bring about greater development of New Hampshire's forests, the source of raw material for many important New Hampshire industries.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Plant in the Sun," by Ben Bengals. Also "Transit," by Phillip Stevenson. Presented by the Transit Theater. 8:30. 357 Charles Street.

Movies

Exeter—
Mickey Rooney in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." 3:15, 6:10, 9. Also "Border G Man," with George O'Brien. 2:05, 5, 7:50, 9:40. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Gateway," starring Don Ameche.

Scollay and Modern—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda, and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Safety in Numbers," featuring Jed Prouty. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Boston—
Ginger Rogers in "Having Wonderful Time." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Also "Rascals," with Jane Withers. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9. Also Hurricane Pictures: 2:20, 4:30, 6:45 8:50.

Brookville Village Theater—
Joan Bennett in "The Texans." 3:40, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 2:10, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeline Carroll. 3:47, 6:41, 9:39. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche. 2, 5:10, 8:04.

Metropolitan—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

University—
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." 3, 6:05, 9:10. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with Reginald Denny and John Howard. 1:50, 5, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor, Charles Bickford, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Jack LaRue and Donald Crisp. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Time Out for Murder," featuring Gloria Stuart Michael Whalen and Chick Chandler. Fenway: 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: "King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick and Lloyd Nolan. Also "Touchdown, Army!" featuring John Howard and Mary Carlisle.

Tremont—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" kids. Continuous from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Hurricane," starring Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. Also "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers.

Uptown—
Allan Lane and Frances Mercer in "Crime Ring." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Walt Disney cartoon, travelogue, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Czechoslovakia," Popular Science, "Alaskan Salmon," latest Newsreels and other shorts.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Also "There's Always a Woman," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy in "A Letter of Introduction." Also "I'll Give a Million," with Warner Baxter, Marjorie Weaver and Peter Lorre.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie, 10 a. m., 1, 3:45. Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges. 11:45 a. m., 2:35. Previews tonight at 7 and 10 of "Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea.

State and Orpheum—
Edward G. Robinson in "I Am the Law." Orpheum: 10:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Jezebel," featuring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. Also Joe E. Brown in "Fit for a King." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will present a guidance tour on American Rooms, 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Lefty Grove May Pitch Here in Final Series—Big Week End of Football Due Here

Red Sox Home Tomorrow For Washington, Yankee Series

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Still two games up on the Cleveland Indians in their dash for the American League's runner-up berth, the slugging Red Sox come home to Fenway Park tomorrow and open a short series with Washington.

Singles are scheduled with the Senators tomorrow and Friday. As usual, Friday will be Ladies' Day, the final of the season. On Saturday, Joe McCarthy leads his triumphant Yankees into the city for the closing series of 1938.

Yanks Off Friday

Originally, the Yankees were scheduled to play games at Philadelphia tomorrow and Friday. But because of transportation difficulties, which might interfere with their arrival here Saturday, the champs have decided to play a double-header at Shibe Park tomorrow, and devote Friday to getting to Boston.

Having held off the Indians until this late date, the Red Sox should have little trouble retaining the runner-up spot in the Washington and New York series. Neither team is playing first division ball at the moment, although the Yankee slump may end at any hour.

Yesterday, the Red Sox took a one-sided triumph from the Athletics, 11 to 1, while the Yankees were edging the Senators at New York, 5 to 2. In the latter game, Lefty Gomez won his eighteenth.

Grove May Pitch

Manager Joe Cronin is keeping his regulars on the field with the intention of protecting second-place money until a mathematical certainty has arrived. Although no official announcement has been made, there is a strong possibility that Lefty Grove will pitch one of the closing Fenway engagements. The lank mountaineer would like to give his salary arm a final test, if the weather is not cold.

When the finals are in, the Red Sox will be well represented among the leading batters. Jimmy Foxx this morning had a .348 stick average and 167 runs driven in, for a pair of leaderships. Double-X also was second to Hank Greenberg with 133 runs scored, second to Hank with 48 homers, and owned 194 base hits to Joe Vosmik's 197. Cronin tops the field with 50 doubles. Grove's won and lost percentage of .778, gained by 14 triumphs and only four defeats, still ranks first among the pitchers. Yankee Red Ruffing has 21 and seven, for .750.

Stengel Retained

The Bees faced their local final with the Phillies today, assured that Manager Casey Stengel and his assistants, George and Mike Kelly, would be back next season. President Bob Quinn announced the board of strategy's retention immediately following yesterday's double triumph over the Phillies. Not that the two wins had anything to do with the move. The prexy made up his mind some time ago that Stengel is one of baseball's smartest managers. Casey himself decided to keep the Kellys.

The Bees this morning had 75 games in the won column and 72 in the lost. With five remaining, they can match last year's record under McKechnie by winning four and dropping only one. The five games are distributed as follows: a single with the Phillies (today), and two each in Brooklyn and New York. The Dodger series gets under way tomorrow.

Turner, incidentally, went through his 11 innings without walking a batter. Two of the three hits were of the infield variety. In nine of the 11 frames he retired the Phils in order.

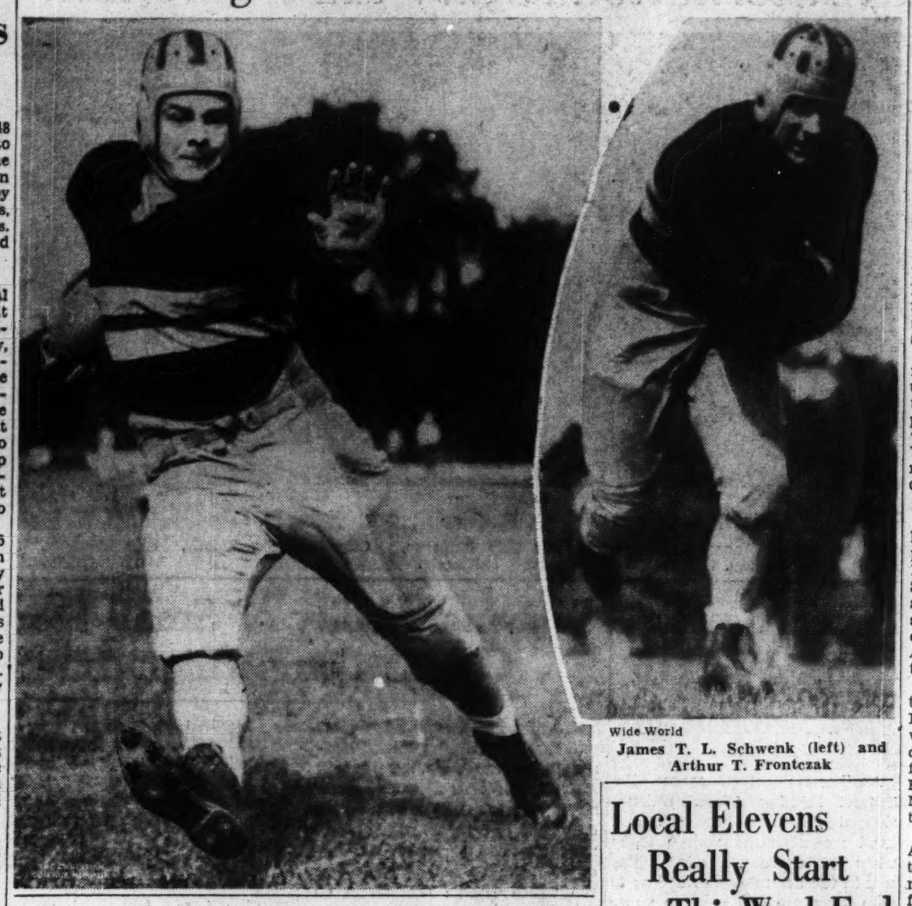
Sensational pitching from veteran and youngster featured yesterday's doubleheader at the Hive.

Jim Turner held the weak-hitting Phillies to three safeties in 11 innings to win the opener, 2 to 1. Max West drove in both runs. It was Jim's fourteenth.

Young Tom Earley, of Roxbury, Mass., made his big league debut in the second game by beating the visitors, 4 to 1. He yielded only four hits. The lone base on balls he issued resulted in the single Phillie score.

This is Earley's first year in professional baseball. Two seasons back he pitched for Mission High in Boston. The Bees started him at Hartford, where he won 12 and lost nine.

Blocking Backs in West Point Football



Wide World
James T. L. Schwenk (left) and Arthur T. Frontczak

Army Football Shows Up Well In First Game

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—Encouraged by a five-touchdown defeat of Wichita, Coach Bill Wood and his Army football squad look forward with restrained optimism to the remainder of the Cadets' schedule.

Before the opener, Wood, starting his first year as Army coach, believed he would have only two able running backs, a fair line from the guards out and a steady if not showy attack.

The first opposition proved him right in all respects but one. It uncovered Jack Schrader, a hitherto unknown first classman, who passed and ran beautifully against the Shockers. He replaced Woody Wilson, the No. 1 back, who was removed from the game on account of an injury.

Good Forward Passing

Wilson's early return is expected however and Army finds itself in a pleasant position as far as backs go. Huey Long, a left-hander, and Schrader, were hitting their targets admirably against the Westerners and the running of these two was outstanding. Capt. Jim Schwenk and Art Frontczak blocked splendidly in the open field.

The ends and tackles also lived up to expectations. Jim Lotozo and Harry Stella, the first-stringers, did well and Jim Mather, hurt last year, did some emphatic blocking. Army's first-string ends, Fred Yeager and Riggs Sullivan, were joined by John McDavid, a fine pass receiver, and the experienced Jack Dobson.

J. B. Maxwell, the new center—Army lost three centers by graduation—and his replacements were none too good on offense or pass defense. The substitution of Mel Engstrom for the injured Harold Brown no doubt weakened the guards. Neither he nor Bob Little, the other starter, were effective blockers and Wichita made several healthy gains through the center trio. Guard and center replacements failed to show anything that would bolster the sector. It definitely is weak, and is Wood's and Army's biggest problem.

Showed Simple Offense

The offense Army showed in its opener was painfully simple, not only because of the foe's ineffectiveness called for nothing more, but because the Cadets obviously didn't want to show the scouts in the stands too much.

The most effective plays were those aimed at Wichita's ends. The blockers and Army wings did a magnificent job of mopping up on these. The ball handling on complex formations was good.

"It's easy to see our problem," said Wood. "I hope to build up the center of the line; but it will be quite an undertaking. However, I was encouraged by the game. The backs were fair all through and our ends and tackles up to what I had hoped." The remainder of the schedule:

Oct. 1—Virginia Polytechnic Institute; 8—Columbia; 15—Harvard at Boston; 22—Boston University; 29—Notre Dame at New York.

Nov. 5—Franklin and Marshall; 12—Chattanooga; 19—Princeton at Princeton; 26—Navy at Philadelphia.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Dean's Score Puts Cubs in Favored Spot

The National League pennant situation is more confused than ever today as the Cubs and Pirates continue their series at Wrigley Field.

With their collective backs flat against the wall, the Pittsburgh boys are fighting in defense of their slender one-half game advantage. If Chicago wins the second contest of the "crucial" set today, the Buccaneers will find themselves below the leadership for the first time since mid-July.

Cubs Are Favored

Much of the favoritism this morning had swung to the Cubs, who have now won 18 out of 21 and sport an unbroken string of eight. The pressure on the Pirates is terrific. The Cubs, trailing for weeks, are sailing into each game with everything to gain and nothing to lose. They are on the crest of a typical Chicago wave. The Buccaneers have played only a few percentage points above the .500 level since early September.

Critics claim Gabby Hartnett showed his managerial genius yesterday when he tossed Dizzy Dean into the series opener. When the big right-hander came through with his seventh victory, Gabby had Clay Bryant and Bill Lee waiting for mound turns at the leaders today and tomorrow.

Bryant and Lee are the Chicago manager's aces. They have won steadily during this late drive, which started with the Bruins nine games behind the pace. Although the latter relieved Dean in the ninth, to retire the last batter, he should be ready to go back at the Buccs tomorrow.

Dean's Greatest

Bryant, winner of 19 games, faces Bob Klinger this afternoon at Wrigley. Bob has won 12 games and lost only five.

Throwing "nothing balls," Dean held the Pirates to seven hits and blanked them until the ninth. In the clubhouse he called it the greatest game of his career. At least, it was easily the most important triumph he has scored in a Chicago uniform. That success of "Old Diz" could easily be the turning point of the race.

Those with the interests of the Pirates at heart, still point to their team's two-game advantage in the losing column. They insist that a club capable of staying in front of this torrid National League race since mid-July, fighting off threats by the Reds and Giants, should be capable of holding back this final thrust of the Cubs.

Unfortunately, however, the Buccaneers have finished their home schedule for the season. All remaining games are played on enemy territory. Following the Wrigley Field series, Pie Traynor leads his club into Cincinnati for four contests with the Reds. Struggling to win possession of third place in the standing, the Redlegs present a serious problem for Pie. They may eventually take part in a Chicago victory, if one is forthcoming.

Aside from the Wrigley series, interest in the major leagues today centered on Hank Greenberg's great bid for home run history. The Detroit slugger yesterday hit numbers 57 and 58. He has five games in which to tie or pass Babe Ruth's 1927 record of 60. Hank already holds one four-bagger mark. Eleven times he has hit two or more in a single game. At this point in '27, Ruth had 56 homers.

'Sluggin' Sam' Wins Top Money In Open Golf

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—Sam Snead, who ended a promising career as the best soda-jerker in Hot Springs, W. Va., to turn to golf, had 5000 added reasons today for rejoicing about that change of careers.

The reasons were written on the $5,000 check which Sluggin' Sam received yesterday after winning the 108-hole Westchester Open Golf tournament with a score of 430, only 10 strokes over par. The "only" is used advisedly, since the best golfers in the country cracked par just eight times in some 710 tours of the tough Fenway Golf Club course.

Snead, who started his golf career as a barefoot caddie, now has won more prize money in one season's trying than any other professional. Since Jan. 1 the smooth-swinging West Virginian has tucked away $17,572.83, or $2,200 more than the previous mark set by Horton Smith nine years ago.

Tied for 10th at the end of 36 holes and tied for ninth at the end of 54 holes, Snead was in a three-way deadlock for fifth place when yesterday's morning round started.

When he went to lunch, he had shot a 71, and was tied for first place with Jug McSpaden at 361. One shot behind was Chandler Harper, 24-year-old Virginian, who was the chief surprise of the field. Another shot back were Paul Runyan and Byron Nelson, the latter on a one-under-par 69.

Then they started leaving the door open for him and Sam eased right through. McSpaden blew up all over the place and wound up 10th. With nine holes to go, Sam was four shots up on Billy Burke, Nelson, Runyan, and Harper. The finish was written right there.

With Snead, Burke and Runyan and Nelson, who split $1,800, the big winners, George Murphy, backer of the tournament, was the big loser. Conservative estimates placed Murphy's loss at $2,000.

$5,000 to Snead

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—Distribution of prize money of the leaders in the $13,500 Westchester 108-hole open golf tournament at the Fenway Golf Course was as follows:

Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	$5,000
Billy Burke, Cleveland	2,000
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	900
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.	500
Ben Hogan, Purchase, N. Y.	300
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va.	600
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J.	450
Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	450
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y.	450
Jug McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.	350

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

St. Lawrence upset Cornell, 12-6, for first opening-game defeat in Red's 47-year football history.

Five Years Ago

Ben Cantwell, Boston Braves righthander, beat Giants for 20th victory of season.

Change Made in Scene Of Little World Series

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—President George M. Trautman of the American Association said today that if St. Paul won the league playoff and Newark the International League's final series, the two teams would begin the Little World Series play in Newark.

Originally the first three games were to have been played in the American Association city; but Trautman said the change was made to avoid a possible conflict with the World Series later and also avoid competition with football in St. Paul.

Trautman also announced that Umpires George H. Johnson and William J. Guthrie would represent the American Association in the Little World Series.

Royal and Ancient Adopts 14-Club Rule

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club, ruling body of golf in Great Britain, decided last night to follow the lead of the United States in limiting to 14 the number of clubs a player may carry in competition. The rule will become effective next season. The United States Golf Association adopted the 14-club rule effective this year.

The Golf Ball Sub-Committee stated that it felt it soon would be necessary to change the standard ball to reduce distance, but it decided to contact the U. S. G. A. before making any change.

Sporting Around the Hub

The caliber of golf in the Bay State women's Class C and D championship now being played at the Oakley Country Club is turning out to be as good as that which was played by the senior division early this spring. Mrs. Walter Cosgrove, wife of the Green Hill professional, continued her brilliant play of Monday yesterday by defeating Mrs. C. Daly, 2 and 1 in the first round match. Mrs. Cosgrove was medalist with 107.

Officials of the Kittansett Golf Club in Marion have decided to call off its annual invitation four-ball tournament scheduled for Oct. 7 and 8. The cancellation was caused, not because the course was damaged by the hurricane, but because of inadequate housing facilities.

The squad of 45 candidates that turned out yesterday for Harvard's track team learned that they have really got to do some running this year if they are to prove to Coach Jaakko Mikkola that they are good enough to make the team. Mikkola plans hill and dale work for quartermilers and up. Field event men and dash runners will be handled by Bill Neufield, assistant coach.

Northeastern's varsity football team, which plays its first game of the season Friday night at Boston College under floodlights, has not yet been able to practice under "lighting" conditions. Usually, when daylight saving time goes off, the Huskies hold all practice sessions under arc lights, but this season Coach Jimmy Dunn has not been able to use the field system because of damage to electric wires. The extra week of daylight saving time, however, has enabled the Huskies to get in some valuable practice.

The Massachusetts Golf Association has selected its players for the Lesley Cup matches to be held at the Merion Cricket Club, Ardmore, Pa., on Friday and Saturday. The team will be comprised of Benjamin Ayres, Worcester; Joe Batchelder and Mel Merritt, Salem; Robert Goodale and P. A. Hendrick, Winchester; Francis and Winthrop Hersey, Wellesley; Howard M. Biscoe, Jr., and Herbert Jaques, The Country Club, and Richard Wakeman, Kittansett.

Boston City Club golfers will close their 1938 season tomorrow afternoon at the Unicorn Golf and Country Club in Stoneham. The final day's play will be a deciding factor in selecting the winners of the President's Trophy and Ringer Prize. All of the summer tournament leaders are grouped in a blanket finish as they go into the final round tomorrow. A dinner, climaxing the season, will be served the golfing members at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening in the club house, 14 Somerset Street.

It didn't take Coach Jack Carr of Harvard's soccer team long to size up his squad. After two days of practice Carr cut his squad to 22 men. Twelve lettermen remain in the group.

Coach Dick Harlow is pushing his varsity squad at a fast pace this week in order to have the boys prepared for Saturday's invasion of a dangerous Brown Bear. Two sophomores, Bobby James, tailback, and Louis Harder, center, were promoted to varsity ranking yesterday.

Tufts is set for its opener with Colby at Waterville Saturday. Last year a confident Al McCoy brought his Mules to the Medford Oval only to return home on the short end of the score. Al has been working hard this past week to get his eleven ready for the Jumbos, but injuries to several key men have retarded his progress.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, — Columbia's gridmen had another long drill yesterday in preparation for Saturday's opening game against Yale. Coach Lou Little devoted a large part of the four-hour session to punting. First the regulars practiced getting off kicks in scrimmage with Sid Luckman and Art Radvilas doing the booting. Then the second stringers tried kicking with the varsity trying to block them.

NEW YORK—Fordham's varsity had another scrimmage against the freshmen, concentrating upon defense as the yearlings tried Purdue plays, as well as those Upsala is expected to use Saturday. Derwood Lewis, reserve left end, sprained his right ankle during the drill.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell varsity went on the defense against Colgate plays in a goal-line scrimmage. Whit Baker and Hal McCullough alternated at two backfield positions while Georgie Peck remained at wingback. Almost certain starters against Colgate Saturday are blocking back Walt Matuszak of Lowville and Vince Eichler, 210-pounder from Utica.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A charley horse put Stanley (Scalper) Johnson, Syracuse sophomore fullback on the sidelines and made it appear almost certain that Walt Zimdahl, who has been waging an even duel for the fullback job, will start against Clarkson Friday night. Coach Ossie Solem said there will be no more scrimmage this week.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale worked on both attack and defense for the Columbia game in a long drill topped by a short scrimmage session. The first two teams looked impressive against the third and fourth.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The Army football looked forward toward the Columbia game in yesterday's drill and Capt. Bill Wood, head coach, said he planned no special preparation for this week's game with Virginia Tech. The varsity concentrated on pass defense with the varsity line charging in to break up plays and rush the passer. The first and second string ends were given special instruction in this respect. Army plays Columbia University on Oct. 8.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	85	59	.590
Chicago	86	61	.585
New York	80	67	.544
Cincinnati	78	66	.542
Boston	75	72	.510
St. Louis	68	78	.466
Brooklyn	66	79	.455
Philadelphia	43	101	.300

Results Sept. 27

Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 1.
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1 (11 innings).
Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
New York 5, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 5, New York 1.

Private McCaskill Beats His General

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Sept. 28

Private R. W. McCaskill marched with gayer stride today because he'd taken a fall out of the General at golf.

It happened in the Annual Fort McPherson Tournament.

Winner of one bracket for a place in the finals was Private McCaskill. Winner of the other was Post Commandant Brigadier General Robert O. Van Horn.

The private deployed and beat the General 1 up for the championship.

Local Elevens Really Start This Week End

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pretty difficult for a football fan of long standing to realize that this coming Saturday is the official 'opener' of the season. In days gone by Harvard and Yale would be entertaining some minor college team and the expectant slaughter was accepted in the grid world as necessary to 'warm-up' for the later games in the schedule.

This Saturday the erstwhile powers of the eastern gridirons face opponents in the one case equal to and in the other near enough to stand up and knock off the mighty without respect. Harvard plays host to Brown and Brown is definitely on the up-grade. Tuss McLaughry, Bruin Coach, is not yet ready to place before the fans a team of the 'Iron Man' fame, but the Providence eleven will be no pushover.

Down at New Haven, Coach Ducky Pond has gone through rather hectic and hurried preparations for the game with Columbia. Dave Colwell and Clint Frank are memories for Yale and their places are being taken by a diversified group of backs. Columbia, under the tutelage of that keen football student, Lou Little, and led by the brilliant Sid Luckman, is more than a test for the Eli, it is a problem of gigantic proportions.

Dartmouth coasts for another week facing a meek and mild St. Lawrence aggregation, with Princeton ahead for the following week end. Cornell, next opponent of Harvard, engages in a tussle with Colgate and the Ithaca eleven is due to win, but Colgate will do much toward priming Cornell for the Crimson.

The other local elevens, Northeastern, Tufts, Boston College, and Boston University, all open with varied programs. The Huskies bite off much more than they can chew with B. C. under floodlights at the Heights Friday night. Boston University engages in a contest down at Lehigh. Last year Lehigh was whaled by the Terriers 33 to 6.

Williams will test the third member of the former "Big Three," Princeton, at Princeton, and while the Tigers undoubtedly carry too much manpower for the New England "Little Three" member, the result will bear analytical survey regarding Princeton under the new Head Coach, Tad Wieman. Tufts will visit Colby and Al McCoy, mindful of the trimming the Jumbos gave his team last year, has prepared a warm reception for the Lew Manly group.

The other New England game of importance is that in which Holy Cross entertains Rhode Island State.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bob Seeds, Giants, and Luke Hamlin, Dodgers—Seeds got triple and two singles in Giants' 5-3 victory in opener; Hamlin halted Giant rally with bases full to win nightcap, 5-1.

Jim Turney and Tom Earley, Bees—Turner beat Phillies, 2—1 with three hits in opener and Earley halted Phils in nightcap, 4-1, with four hits.

Dizzy Dean and Bill Lee, Cubs—Dean checked Pirates for 8⅔ innings; Lee replaced him and fanned Todd for third out in ninth with tying run on base.

Bucky Walters, Reds—Held Cardinals to six hits as Reds won 3-1.

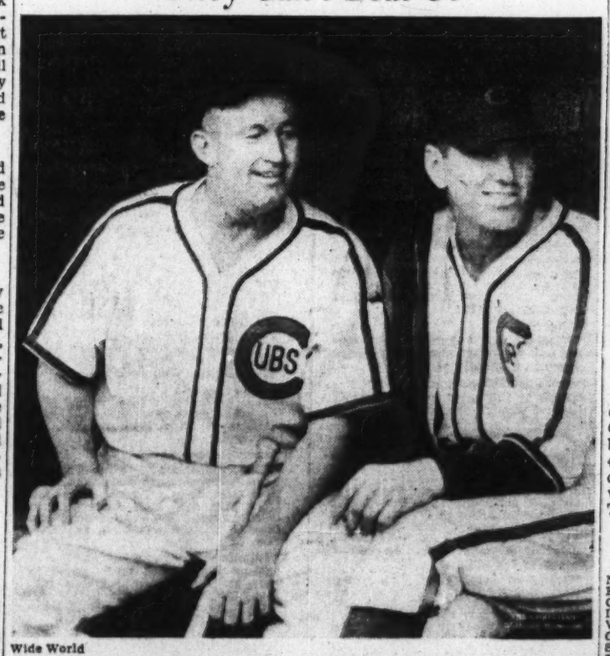
Lefty Gomez and Lou Gehrig, Yankees—Gomez halted Senators, 5-2, for 18th victory; Gehrig hit homer No. 29.

Mark Christman and Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Christman's homer inside park started Tigers to 6-1 win in first game; Greenberg's 57th and 58th in second game helped Tigers sweep double header.

Bob Feller, Indians — Stopped White Sox with five hits, fanned 10 as Indians won, 6-1.

Bill Harris, Red Sox—Held Athletics to four hits as mates pounded out 11-1 win.

"They Can't Beat Us"



Wide World
Manager Gabby Hartnett (Left) and Dizzy Dean
"Old Diz" lifted the Cubs to within one half game of the National League lead yesterday by beating the pace-setting Pirates, 2 to 1. The Wrigley Field series continues today and tomorrow.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	97	51	.655
Boston	85	60	.586
Cleveland	84	63	.571
Detroit	80	69	.537
Washington	73	74	.497
Chicago	61	86	.433
St. Louis	53	92	.366
Philadelphia	52	98	.351

Results Sept. 27

Boston 11, Philadelphia 1.
New York 5, Washington 2.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 1.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 10, St. Louis 2.

Anderson Beats Parker

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (AP)—In one of the day's upsets, unseeded Owen Anderson of Los Angeles bumped Frankie Parker, seeded No. 4 candidate, out of the second round of men's singles in the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament yesterday. The scores were 6—3, 6—1.

Sport Shavings Here and There

Until such time as the public is taken more readily into the confidence of professional hockey, the game cannot be listed as a sport . . . The recent play-off plans, eliminating only one team in a league of seven after 48 games, is telltale evidence of out-and-out commercialism . . . More than 40 seek an opportunity to try out with the Boston Olympics amateur hockey team this winter.

Earl Averill of Cleveland likely will wear a different uniform next year, and of course the Red Sox are among those mentioned as his next stopping place . . . The Minnesota Gophers have not lost an opening football game since 1912, which is quite a record, since no less than the Washington Huskies failed to break the string this fall . . . The old school of defensemen in hockey is disappearing rapidly. Ching Johnson, Happy Day, and Marty Burke are fading out this season . . . Eddie Shore, the most turbulent of the lot, is the last of the old group still hanging on.

New Englanders will scan the results of that Penn-Lafayette game Saturday, Eskie Clark is Athletic Director at Lafayette and Howdie O'Dell and Rae Crowther, former Harvard coaches, are helping at Penn . . . Lafayette has a pretty good team, too . . . Bill De Correvont and three of his Austin High School teammates got a 32-0 taste of college football last Saturday when the Northwestern varsity trimmed their frosh eleven.

W. M.

Amerks Buy Players

DETROIT, Sept. 28 (AP)—Johnny Sorrell and Red Beattie, forwards who finished last season on option to the New York Americans, have been sold outright to that club, Jack Adams, Manager of the Detroit Red Wings Hockey Club, announced last night. Sale of Jimmy Orlando, defenseman who played most of last season with the Pittsburgh Hornets, to Springfield of the International-American League, also was announced.

Playoff Results

International League
Newark 9, Buffalo 7.
American Association
Kansas City 7, St. Paul 6.
Pacific Coast League
San Francisco at Sacramento, rain.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park—Tomorrow, 2 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Kennedy's HUB 2196

Where to Dine

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Musical Comedy, New Style

The Arts in Boston

For its début as a producing firm, the Playwrights Company has chosen a novel entertainment. "Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson, one of its members, with music by Kurt Weill, was submitted last night at the Shubert.

The program describes the piece as a musical comedy. Actually it is closer to operetta. The idea is clever. Washington Irving is shown, over by the proscenium arch, conceiving the "Knickerbocker History of New York." As he writes it, the characters appear on the stage, and thereafter Irving acts as master of ceremonies, occasionaly interrupting to make the action conform to his record.

Mr. Anderson improves the opportunity given by the form to comment satirically on matters governmental. His barbs are aimed at various manifestations of man as a political animal, among them the New Deal, the dictators and municipal graft. Throughout, Mr. Weill's music, although unremarkable melodically, points the action with graphic wit. Some of his concerted numbers, particularly the duet, "How Can You Tell an American," and the chorus, "Our Ancient Liberties," are very effective.

The duet presents the main theme of the story, to wit, that the American is to be known by his dislike of authority. The typical American is represented by Brom Broeck, who finds it impossible to take an order. Authority is embodied in Pieter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, whose motto is "I Am the Law."

The opening performance probably realized in moderate degree the intentions of the authors. It will need a good deal of pruning and speeding up before it is completely successful. It drags badly in the early stages, and thereafter frequently sags for long periods. When it wakes up it is delightful.

Walter Huston, the Stuyvesant, is here venturing, like the Playwrights, into new fields. The adventure is considerably more successful than his late experiment with Shakespeare. He has no singing voice to speak of, and he seems ill at ease in a musical piece, but his long stage experience stands him in good stead and he can still dance, even with a peg leg. At one point, when there was a serious misunderstanding between him and the orchestra in the repetition of an air, it was he who carried the orchestra along.

Jeanne Madden, over whose hand Stuyvesant and Brom battle, is a charming girl with a pleasing voice and a good comedic sense. Richard Kollmar is an engaging rebel and Ray Middleton indicates surprisingly that Washington Irving was a singer as well as a writer. Clarence Nordstrom is an excellent Sancho to Brom, and the city councillors and the town jailer are amusingly portrayed. The large audience laughed and applauded heartily. L. A. S.

Jerry Giddings
In "Plant in the Sun" and "Transit," at the Peabody Playhouse.

The Transit Theater

The Transit Theater opened its fall season at the Peabody Playhouse last evening with two one-act plays, "Transit," by Philip Stevenson, and "Plant in the Sun," by Ben Bengal. The latter is the more interesting and more entertaining of the two plays. It is fast-moving, sufficiently dramatic and it does not suffer from that humorless earnestness which can mar the best-intentioned of propaganda pieces.

The action passes in a candy factory where a group of shippers decide to go on a sit-down strike protesting the dismissal of a co-worker for "talking union." The employer is of the more villainous order and so the workers endure cajoling, intimidation, police threats and finally an attack by hired gangsters before emerging triumphant. For instead of checkmating the strike move, the management's scheming results in a sit-down throughout the plant.

The Transit players carry off the proceedings with a whole-hearted zest. They are particularly successful with the humorous lines which the playwright has used to observe and to comment shrewdly upon his characters. Jerome Giddings, Richard Feinberg and Mischa Pliska behave as though they know more than a thing or two about shipping rooms and candy factories, while Richard Robbins, John T. Sloper, Irving Taub, Ernest Pugliese and Lucille Trillo are among others who find their way with ease around the packing cases stacked to form an effective and truly functional set.

"Transit," the opener, is a dramatic vignette set in a New York flophouse on New Year's eve. As character study, it is not without value, but a plot would have helped considerably to unify the parade of tellingly portrayed characters—hobos, a medical quack who combines pornography with hymn singing, a man on his deathbed and other men in various stages of unemployment. Again, Mr. Giddings and Mr. Feinberg excel, as does Frank Silvera. The other players, too, deserve commendation.

Boston theatergoers have the remainder of the week to discover and enjoy the fresh tang which the group at the Peabody has to offer—to discover that John Randolph is molding a promising professional company and that the Transit Theater is something to be reckoned with. J. D. B.

Bay State Tax System Facing Drastic Change

(Continued from Page 1)

and this issue is expected to be a major legislative problem.

Mr. Long, long a champion of the sales tax as a means of solving Massachusetts tax problem, has estimated the tax, without exemptions, will raise between $35,000,000 and $45,000,000 to aid real estate which pays directly $220,000,000, or 68 per cent of the total tax burden in this State. Mr. Long contended that when indirect taxation is included, real estate pays 85 per cent of the Massachusetts tax bill.

Without a sales tax the 1939 direct tax burden on real estate may approach $260,000,000.

Another possible approach to solution of the taxation problem may be widespread application of the city manager-proportional representation form of government in many Massachusetts cities. Four cities, Cambridge, Northampton, Quincy and Waltham are planning to vote on the system this year. The city manager-proportional representation system was responsible for drastic economies in Cincinnati.

While the 1939 deficit may reach $38,000,000, several figures promise a lower figure. Not the least of these factors involves the $12,268,000 emergency fund. If the Council action is found illegal and it is decided no emergency money is available, the Legislature may be called into special session to approve a bond issue. If a bond issue is approved, that would spread the cost of the emergency work over 5 to 10 years, according to the length of the bond issue.

Fire Department Warns Motorists

Harsh punitive action will be taken against motorists who fail to give fire apparatus the right of way, William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, announced yesterday after receiving word from Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that the Registry would act quickly on reports from the fire or police departments.

Mr. Reilly said that motorists must obey the command of the siren and bell of fire engines rushing to answer an alarm. The law provides that motorists must drive their cars to the curb and stop.

New York City 'Field' Sown in Wheat for Fair

NEW YORK (AP)—A wheat field—only one within the City's limits—will be on exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

The quarter acre site was sown Sept. 27. It will be cultivated as part of a baking company's exhibit.

Attend Business Conference

By a Staff Photographer

Experts at Tenth Boston Distribution Meeting

Upper (left to right): George Hansen, President of Chandler & Co., Boston; R. W. Doe, Vice-President of Safeway Stores, Oakland, Calif.; Harold Whitehead, Chairman of Harold Whitehead and Staff, Ltd., London.

Lower (left to right): Henry Creange, of Marston Mills, Mass., former Art Adviser to the French Government; Lord Barnby, Chairman of the Board of Simpson's, Ltd., London; Lincoln Filene, Chairman of the Board of William Filene's Sons Co., Boston.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maybe you've heard your husband mutter something about "give me the good old days when every man had his own shaving mug" while he's scurrying around for the cap to his shaving cream. And if so, then why don't you present him with one of the new Early American Old Spice Shaving Mugs. It'll cost you only a dollar, and he'll probably be pleased to pieces with it. This is the first of the many men's items which are in store for you, to appear in the shops. Jordan's and Stearns, just to name a couple of places. Oh, yes, and C. Crawford Hollidge's, Hovey's, and Filene's must have the line by now, too. Anyhow, to get back to the mug . . . it's an exact reproduction of one of the first ones used in this country. That is, it's white porcelain, and all decorated up with old Clipper Ship drawings. And there's no top to fuss around with, either. Which ought to please him! The soap in it is of the lather type; to be used with a brush. Continuous wetting will not alter its stability, and there's about twice as much soap in it as in the usual shaving container! And that "Old Spice" flavor appeals to men . . . as you no doubt know if you've used it yourself in either the soap or the toilet water and found the men borrowing it.

Non-skid Slip Delight of Women

Maybe it isn't your dress that's uncomfortable after all . . .the chances are that it's your slip that makes you hitch and hutch around in general, as you try to sort of adjust everything to your body! In which case you ought to try one of Filene's "Bia-Strait" slips. Because they were designed by a dressmaker who knew all about the trouble women have in fitting themselves with a slip that'll feel so right when it's on, that you're totally unconscious of its presence. Patented, too. That's how different it is from the ordinary, regular slip. With no side seams to pull out and need sewing just when you're on your way out. It refuses to ride up, we're told, because there are little Lastex loops on the straps that relieve the shoulder strain. Tailored, with a hemstitched top. Or much lace fore and aft. You take your choice. $3 if you must have it in taffeta. $2.25 if you'll compromise and take rayon taffeta. Sizes up to 44.

'Sleep-Shades' Are Intriguing

We're still intrigued with the idea of those funny little "Sleep-Shades" we ran into at Jordan Marsh's. On the street floor, right where all the nail polishes are. We well remember that Ginger Rogers and Katy Hepburn donned them as a regular part of their going - to - bed - wardrobe nightly, in "Stage Door," and thought nothing of it! It really looks like the kind of an eye mask you'd wear to a masquerade ball . . . except of course there are no slits for the eyes at all. And it's made of the softest sateen, and right around the part that is shaped to let the nose put in an appearance, it's all padded with fluffy white down. So there's absolutely no pressure there whatsoever! It all stays on by means of loose elastic that holds it in place, and is recommended especially when there are two people in the room and one wants to read, but the other wants to go to sleep. $1 for all this accomodation!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Hurley Closes All Woodlands

(Continued from Page 9)

force will be engaged in clearing debris by the end of the week.

As soon as the additional WPA workers are made available, 2,000 men now engaged on the emergency hurricane work will be sent back to their regular street construction projects so that important work may be resumed.

At the present time 7,000 WPA laborers are engaged in the rehabilitation work in Boston. They are working in two shifts, each of 48 hours a week, which is 20 hours over the regular WPA working week of 28 hours. The WPA employees are paid by the hour so that those engaged in the emergency work are receiving almost twice the normal wage.

City officials estimate that the present emergency work probably will last for about four months.

A survey of fallen trees on public and private ways in the City of Newton, carried out by Norumbega Council, Boy Scouts of America, gave a count total of 1,585 trees and an estimate of 10,000 to 15,000 down in inaccessible back yards and other places. The survey was made at the request of the Restore Newton's Trees Committee of the Improvement Associations of Newton, which is co-operating with George B. Rogers, City Forester.

Newton Surveyed

The committee has distributed first-aid suggestions on the care of partially uprooted trees, whose hair roots, the bulletin says, should be kept moist until the tree can be pulled back into place. The committee expressed the opinion that 50 per cent of the evergreens can be saved and a smaller percentage of deciduous trees.

The Executive Council at today's meeting authorized expenditures of $1,181,847 for repairs and reconstruction of buildings used by various State departments. This sum is in addition to the $12,268,000 authorized for flood and storm repair last Saturday.

On the New England situation, word from Washington today quoted President Roosevelt as saying rehabilitation was being carried on expeditiously in the flood areas mainly because of the fine co-operation by local, State, and Federal agencies.

It was added that he did not believe any new Federal machinery would be necessary to handle the situation, because the WPA, PWA, CCC, and other agencies were functioning satisfactorily. The President said the RFC has sufficient money from previous appropriations to take care of demands upon that source to aid storm victims.

Norman H. Davis, Director of the American Red Cross, reported that 15,440 families are receiving aid and that a total of 44,000 families have suffered loss from the storm. Fatalities in the New England States, except Maine, were reported at 502 today.

Tonight's Radio Specials

(Eastern Standard Time—Add One Hour for Daylight Saving Time)

7:30 WEEI "Living History": dramatization of the "Missouri Compromise" and slavery.

8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc), "Understanding Music": introduction, "The Nature of Music," by Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.

8:30 WEEI Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Joan Edwards, songs; Modernaires, quartet. Feature of Bix Beiderbecke's "In a Mist," "Davenport Blues," and "Candlelight."

8:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), "Fundamentals of Economics": introduction.

8:30 WAAB "Their Greatest Stories": Stacy Aumonier's "A Source of Irritation," English World War story.

9:15 WAAB John Steele, commentator, from London.

9:30 WNAC "For Men Only": Sally Rand; Sabu, elephant boy; Robert Wildhack, comedian; Dick Fishell, football commentator.

9:30 WEEI Address, Herbert Hoover, on "Morality in Government," to Kansas City and Jackson County Republican Clubs.

10:00 WBZ Art of Musical Russia Company in Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," based on Shakespearean play.

10:30 WEEI "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest interviews Otto Olesen, founder and operator of "Spectacular Illumination."

11:15 WBZ "Music As You Desire It": old recordings by Luisa Tetrazzini, Marcel Journet, Louise Homer, and Enrico Caruso.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "The Castillians"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; Preview	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Enoch Light's Orch.	of Fishermen's Race	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 "Rhythm Revue"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 M. Carley, pianist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Rondaliers"
7:45 Doris Rhodes	"Vocal Varieties"	"Leaders in Dancetime"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Midweek Function	"One Man's Family";	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Midweek Function	dramatic sketch	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Old Bannerman"; dra-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Source of Irritation";	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	matic sketch	vocalists	dramatization	Network talk
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"Old Bannerman"; dra-	"Town Hall Varieties";	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater:
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	matic sketch	Col. Stoopnagle; music	News commentator	dramatization
9:30 Address by Herbert	NBC Minstrel Show	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Percy Faith's Orchestra	"The Question Box"
9:45 Hoover: "Morality	NBC Minstrel Show	ist; orchestra; guests	Percy Faith's Orchestra	"The Question Box"
10:00 In Government"	"Art of Musical Russia"	Kay Kyser's Musical	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:15 Herbert Hoover	"Art of Musical Russia"	Class and Dance	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	"Art of Musical Russia"	Kay Kyser's Musical	'Melodies from the Skies'	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	"Art of Musical Russia"	Class and Dance	'Melodies from the Skies'	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; sports	Yankee News Service	'Melodies from the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Talk on Dogs; orch	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; soloist	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Roxy Up"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch.	Household talk	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed O'Connell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Black and White Studies	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Song Shop; organ	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloom Chasers"	News commentator
12:00 "Accent on N. E."	News; feature; music;	"Signor Carmello"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Remote Control"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	Household talk	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies; talk	Organ recital	"Denver Darling"	Mirrors of Manhattan
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum and Strum"	"Treasures in Melody"	Marie Barron
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Red Sox - Washington	Song team
2:15 Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	baseball game	"Jam Session"
2:30 "Exploring Music"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Red Sox - Washington	"Federal Theater
2:45 "Exploring Music"	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	baseball game	Presents"; drama
3:00 Henry Wallace	"Grand Slam Revue";	Mary Marlin; sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
3:15 Henry Wallace	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
3:45 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Forecast: 'Concert Hall'	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Do You Remember?	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	String ensemble
4:15 Do You Remember?	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Two Keyboards"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Melody Time"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Gypsy Caravan	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; Dance Revue	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport relay	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Doris Rhodes	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Crossroads Hall"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Dusty Rider"
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	'20th Century Serenade'	Movie preview
7:30 All Hands on Deck	Network program	Local program	"Musical Album"	"Dusty Rider"
7:45 All Hands on Deck	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Ballad of Youth":	Valley Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Jack Miller's Or-	radio drama	Yankees; Doc Rock-	dramatization	Commentator
8:30 chestra; Ted	"Curtain at 8:30":	well; Ted Lewis; Max	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Talk
8:45 Streeter Choir	Robert E. Dolan's Or	Schuster	Wallenstein	Sports
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939":	Billie Losses' Orchestra	"Early Americana in
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program with	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Swing Style"
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Sir Ernest Macmillan,	Robert Taylor, master	We Want a Touchdown:	Jerry Baker's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	guest conductor	of ceremonies; orch.	football wits program	Organ recital
10:00 Columbia Workshop:	'People I Have Known';	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 dramatization	orchestra; soloists	Akim Tamiroff; S. Hal-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at	'People I Have Known';	lenaver; Mischa Le-	Concert Revue; soloists;	"Hand of Destiny"
10:45 Work"; interviews	orchestra; soloists	vitzki, pianist	chorus; Harry Weber's	"Hand of Destiny"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	Sports Review
11:15 Talk; Does; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses' Orchestra	New York Police Show
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Day's End"

Graves Case Trial To Begin on Oct. 6

The trial of Frederick H. Graves on perjury charges in connection with his testimony in the suit to recover $50,000 from former Gov. James M. Curley and Joseph Santosuosso, is scheduled to begin on Oct. 6, Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle stated today.

About 30 witnesses have been summoned, he said, including Mr. Curley; Mr. Santosuosso; Stewart Rand, Boston attorney; Samuel Silverman, former Corporation Counsel; Capt. John McCarthy of the Boston Police Department; Mrs. Lillian H. Thomas of St. Louis, Mo.; John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and Charles Fox, City Auditor.

Mr. Graves was indicted on two counts of perjury—first for testimony before the Boston Finance Commission in 1933 in connection with settlement of a suit brought against the city by General Equipment Corporation; and second, for testimony in Suffolk Superior Court in the suit to recover the $50,000 allegedly obtained by the former Governor and Mr. Santosuosso in a fraudulent settlement of the corporation's suit. Before the Finance Commission Mr. Graves mentioned several different things he had done with the money while acting as agent for the corporation. In Suffolk Superior Court he testified that he gave $30,000 to Mr. Curley.

Curran Named For Labor Board

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today renominated Francis M. Curran of Holyoke as a member of the State Labor Relations Commission, a position he has held since the resignation of Kenneth I. Taylor several months ago.

The nomination came as a surprise to the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, according to Mr. Taylor, now secretary-treasurer of the organization. Pointing out that the Federation at its Worcester convention last August passed a resolution censuring the Commission for dismissing cases without action and ordering an investigation, now in progress, Mr. Taylor said the Federation had hoped that any appointments to the Commission would be held up pending results of the investigation.

Revere Racket Probe Is Resumed

In the probing of alleged racket conditions in Revere the special Suffolk County grand jury reconvened this morning to hear additional witnesses, according to Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham, who has been conducting the probe.

Five new witnesses will be introduced. Already 52 persons, including Mayor James M. O'Brien, Police Chief Edward J. Tighe and two other officers of the Police Department have been indicted by the body.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 29

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
8:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Railroad Service Is Being Restored In All Directions

Such sights as a Pullman car being hauled along the roadway by a large truck and a collapsed 70-foot railroad bridge being held up by a 150-ton railroad crane are being witnessed near Mystic, Conn., as New Haven Railroad crews labor day and night to restore the main Boston to New York line to traffic.

The New Haven is still operating a connecting bus from Westerly, R. I. to New London, Conn., across the breach in the rails in its five-trains-a-day service now being maintained between Boston and New York. Within a few days, road officials estimated, the rails would be put back in service the entire length of the system.

At Lord's point, west of Westerly, the 70-foot bridge over the Wequotequock River is being supported by a crane as dozens of bridge experts are directing several hundred men in the task of jacking it into place. The rock foundation on the east side of the bridge is weakened and professional divers are being used to inspect it in order to make repairs.

At Stonington, Conn., half of the stalled Bostonian express which was caught in the hurricane eastbound to Boston has been raised and moved in near the railroad station.

Had to Roll Cars

Yachts and fishing boats had first to be removed before the cars could be raised. It was also necessary to raise the cars by hand power, since the road was unable to get its powerful steam wrecking equipment in to do it.

The New Haven operated the first through freight service between Boston and the West yesterday when the Boston to Blackstone, Mass., Putnam and Willimantic, Conn., inland branch to Hartford was restored. Heavy shipments of manufactured articles, cranberries, and other New England products left Boston, Worcester, and Providence.

The Boston & Maine Railroad reestablished its lines north from Concord, N. H., to White River Junction, Vt., and Woodsville, N. H., for milk and freight service. The road said it hoped normal passenger train service could be restored within a few days.

Special Trains Operate

In the meantime, the Boston and Maine operates the so-called Newspaper train at 2:45 a. m., and the Cannonball at 4:30 p. m. daily to Concord, N. H., with bus connections to White River and Laconia.

On its Fitchburg division the Boston and Maine was still operating trains to Gardner, Mass., with bus connections beyond, although the road momentarily expected to announce the restoration of the main line between South Ashburnham, Mass., and Bellows Falls, Vt.

Air traffic to New York continued to maintain such proportions that 15 extra reservation clerks have been rushed to Boston by American Airlines to assist in handling the unprecedented demand for seats. Telephone crews labored last night to put in special circuits to handle the increased traffic.

Well over 1,000 passengers moved in both directions between Boston and New York yesterday.

Boston and Albany Railroad officials said that the company expected to have its main line open by Friday noon. At that time a damaged bridge at West Brookfield and a washout at Russell, Mass., will have been repaired.

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Registration September 26
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PLYMOUTH Evs. 8:30 D.S.T. Mat. Tom'w
VICTOR PAYNE-JENNINGS Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITEOAKS"
By Mazo de la Roche with HARRY ELLERBE
Evs. 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax included.

SHUBERT EVES 8:30 D.S.T. MAT. TODAY
WALTER HUSTON in
Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill's New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Evs. $1.10-$3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats., 55c-$2.75. Tax Included.

SOUTH STATION
COLOR TRAVEL SLIDES
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
GLADIOLUS SALMON FREDDIE BRICH. 2 COMEDY CARTOONS
FLOOD And HURRICANE Pictures
2 HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS 2 NEWSREELS

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JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 0580
Mickey Rooney — Judy Garland
'LOVE FINDS ANDY HARDY'
John Howard—E. E. Clive
"Bulldog Drummond in Africa"
Next Monday and Tuesday—ALGIERS

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

As California's Mexicans Learn American Ways

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Helping Mexican Workers Toward Planned Living

An Americanization Program That Encourages Them In Self Improvement and Art Expression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Ana, Calif.

Some day, not so far in the future, a new "Conquest of Mexico" will be written in Orange County. It will be different from Prescott's work. Its title will be "The Conquest of Apathy," and the "Conquistadores" who traverse its pages will be the social workers who today are walking side by side with the Mexican population of California on the upward path to better living.

Fifteen years ago, in Orange County, the first practical step toward solving the Mexican's peculiar problem of apathy was taken in what has since come to be known as the "La Habra Experiment."

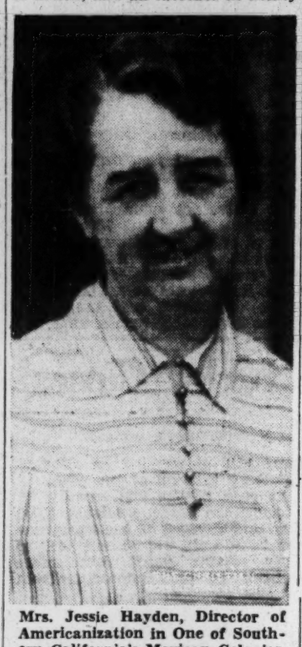
It began, as successful social experiments must begin, with co-operation. The citrus growers' association of the community, and the schools, joined forces to improve conditions in the Mexican colony at La Habra, source of labor for the orange ranches that surround the town. The co-operation consisted simply of sharing the expense of a teacher who would reside within the colony.

Miss Drusilla Mackey was the first chosen for the task, and her field was a thousand men, women, and children crowded into unpainted shacks the other side of the tracks from La Habra.

Today, the social attitude of the 25,000 Mexicans in Orange County is changed as the result of this step—and the experiment has barely begun to bear fruit.

Mrs. Jessie Hayden, as director of Americanization for the Huntington Beach School District in Orange County, followed Miss Mackey at La Habra and for three years has made her home within the colony. She is typical of the new type of social worker, who is working up with the Mexicans, rather than down to them.

In her present district the foreign population has never been segregated, either as to residential areas or schools. The result has been a noticeably greater progress in assimilation, greater independence of action, and an increase in ability to care for their own problems. Through the adult education department of the high school, courses are offered that appeal to all parents. Racial groups are instructed in the best methods of meeting community problems. The keynote of the whole structure is practical training in the art of living together.



Mrs. Jessie Hayden, Director of Americanization in One of Southern California's Mexican Colonies.

For instance there are classes in automobile driving, where the Mexican boys learn to take pride, not in recklessness and speed, but in correct driving. An indirect result of this typical course is increased respect for law in general—the respect that comes from understanding. In the citizenship classes, each member is asked to consider his own country and make a report on the contributions his countrymen can best make to American life. Some of the outstanding reports are read regularly before local organizations. Foreign talent is encouraged to express itself. The entire community participates in receptions for racial groups.

Remains Important

But colony life remains an important phase of the Mexican social problem. There are a score of these small settlements in Orange County, usually on the outskirts of a city, or off in an isolated spot in the rural sections. They are a direct outgrowth of the labor camps that sprang up when wartime employers imported the Mexicans by the thousands to do the unskilled labor of orange and walnut groves.

Within their boundaries life goes on as if in another land. The setting is crude. The cluttered, unpainted houses cling to the ground, but there are flowers everywhere, and radios abound. Even the costume is different, full skirts at ankle length, blouses with long sleeves, gold earrings, rebozos to cover heads and shoulders. Young men gather in the moonlight with steel guitars—and when it is fiesta time the dusty lane that is the main street is aglow with tissue paper colors, bunting, flowers, and flags.

As for the Youth

To the young people who go out from these colonies to school, life is a succession of conflicts. The girls, for instance, must always be chaperoned, yet everyday in school they see others enjoying what to them seem unrestrained liberties. A party for Mexican youth must include the parents as well as the children. The young people are watched so closely that they are never permitted to be on their honor. The word of the father is authority, even after marriage.

And school life is short. The parents feel that the children should go to work as soon as it is possible to find employment for them. That is why the average Mexican pupil leaves school at completion of the fifth grade. Yet even that is an advance, for the average of the parents at La Habra was the second grade of school in Mexico.

The possibilities of these Mexican young people are only beginning to appear. The potentialities have always existed but it has been left for the social workers to drive the apathy of their "tomorrow" into a positive "today."

C. K. Priest

Peacock Worked in Cross-Stitch by Mrs. Jessie Gonzales of Wintersburg, Calif., on a Length of Ordinary Burlap Sacking. Mexican Women of California Are Being Encouraged to Do More Handwork, Some of Which Is Very Beautiful.

Market Day in Lillehammer

Enjoyed With Dignity and Circumspection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you were going marketing on a Saturday morning in the pleasant town of Lillehammer, Norway, you would not slip on your coat, jump into the car, and make a dash for the grocery, fitting in this errand between Sister's music lesson and Little Brother's haircut, and wondering just when you were going to keep your wifely promise to leave the car to be washed and greased.

A Norwegian "husfru" would be horrified at any such procedure, for to her market day is an event to be enjoyed with dignity and circumspection. For one thing, this is her opportunity to buy direct from farmer and fisherman several days supply of fresh fruit and vegetables and eggs and butter and fish and fowl and flowers. For another thing, all her friends will be in the market place, and a certain amount of decorous visiting will be enjoyed.

So, on Saturday morning, she dresses carefully, leaves her rosy-cheeked maid to wash the windows and scrub the house from garret to cellar, not forgetting the wide walk in front of the house, while she takes her basket on her arm and goes forth to the big open-air market square, or "Stortorvet," there to buy tomatoes as large as American strawberries, and strawberries as large as American tomatoes.

We ourselves were wandering about the market place in Lillehammer one Saturday morning in July, and as it was rainy, I had drawn on my transparent red raincape and hood—a garment which later, in Holland, attracted crowds of followers and shouts of laughter, and which, even from the ultra-polite and self-contained Norwegians, elicited looks of astonishment and keen interest.

The huge strawberries, red and luscious and conveniently packed in little cardboard boxes with handles, were far too alluring to pass, especially as we had found fresh fruit none too bountifully served with meals in this far northern land. Much time and much laughter were always spent over even the smallest purchase, for we did our best with the scanty Norwegian we had picked up in our short sojourn in the land, and though we were not too intelligible, the natives seemed both entertained and touched at our efforts, and tried to meet us halfway. Often enough, after we had groped unhandily for Norwegian words, we would be met with an amused, "Oh, you want some rope to mend your knapsack?" or "Sure, the harbor's just down the hill" from some returned native who had lived for years in America.

Four Blue-Eyed Maidens

The farmers in the market place at Lillehammer knew no English, and as we made the purchase, we heard carefully stifled giggles behind us and turned to see four blue-eyed little maidens in delightful peasant costume, furtively examining the odd papery raincape.

They looked so embarrassed when caught gently poking at the strange garment that we hastily offered berries all around. The little investigators were nibbling at turnips and the gift of berries was received with wonder, with quick, bobbing curtsies, and with eager thanks of "tak, tak, mange tak."

The busy "husfrus," walking by with half-filled market baskets, looked at me in some astonishment, and also, I must own, some disapproval. No doubt they thought I led an aimless life, strolling about in a red raincape on a Saturday morning, eating strawberries which any person in her senses would save for Sunday "middag."

For their part, they had serious work still to do. A fowl must be chosen for Sunday, and turnips and cauliflower, and of course fish for the Saturday evening supper as well as for the Sunday "koltebord." And we noticed that even the most modestly dressed little housewives, with the smallest baskets, bought a bunch of sweet peas or daisies for the Sunday dinner table.

Empty Stalls by Noon

By noon most of the stalls were empty, and the farmers packed up their baskets and made their way to the near-by restaurants, there to regale themselves with brown Norwegian meat balls and fish pudding and dishes of mealy boiled potatoes and beautifully arranged platters of vegetables. We ourselves cared for no such hearty fare, so we followed the housewives back to the main street to see how they would finish their marketing.

Straight to the good-smelling bake-shops or "konditoris" they went, and we settled ourselves at a little table with glasses of creamy milk and high-footed plates of delicious Norwegian pastries, to watch with admiration as the shopkeepers amiably cut small or large portions from any number of coffee cakes at the request of the shoppers—two portions of this jam-filled one, four portions of the one delicately adorned with hazel-nuts. A huge round loaf or two of rye bread completed the purchase, and the "husfru" went with sober cheerfulness on her way. The morning was gone, but it had been well spent, and, moreover, enjoyed. She had "looked well to the ways of her household" and she could go on her way, well content.

A. H. S.

Through the Editor's Window

On Walking in the Rain

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There should be an honorary fraternity for all those beauty-loving adventurers who enjoy taking walks in the rain. Not the umbrella-holders, although as associate member one might elect a certain man I know who walks his dog, shine or rain, and in a downpour of any sort, may be seen gravely on the march, his pup on the end of a string in one hand and his umbrella on top of a stick in the other. But I mean, rather, the man or woman,—or child, for most of us wooed it first as children,—who delight to put on old clothes, take along a dog or two, and emerge into the elements with faces bared to showery skies and feet clad for puddles.

These rain-walkers are a race apart. To those who always sit snugly under their rooftrees when waters pelt down, they doubtless seem queer beings, courting difficulties. Why get wet! And isn't a rainy day a highly unfortunate mistake on the part of the weather!

* * *

As a child I used to carry to and from boarding school a Japanese print that I loved. It was a scene so dark that at first glance—at casual glance—one could see nothing in it. Upon watching it, however, one gradually discovered a stream spanned by an arched bridge, on which a single traveler bearing a glowing lantern was crossing—and all under a curtain of slanting rain. Further observation rewarded one with beauty of design and detail. The dimness took form. The lantern glow revealed mellow colors in its orb. The slanting needles of rain were streaked with silver.

One of the reasons, I believe, why walks in the rain are unpopular is that many of us are as if only beginning to look at the Japanese prints, the delicately wrought etchings they reveal. On the contrary, any of the strange creatures eligible for this honorary fraternity will declare that instead of murkiness and monotony, no light is so soft, so fascinating, as that which clothes city street or country road in a rain. Infinite in variety are the reflections in tiny pools, the loveliness of dripping branches, the rich browns of sodden leaves at the rim of a gutter. Familiar scenes become, in a rain, new in their interpretations. Try it and discover—unless you already know, and then you never tire of trying it anyway.

* * *

First lamplight is the time, I think, that I like best—although how can one choose! At such a time, even a drab city street takes on wonder. And if you have stood on Westminster Bridge and looked at the Houses of Parliament rearing upward in gloom, a steady light high in the tower; or walked along the Thames embankment; or, bent to a wet wind from the Lake, trudged along Chicago's "Boul' Mich," feasting your eyes upon the grays, blues, lavenders, and silver, beaded with gold lamps, you have taken out a life membership in the fraternity. Dry-shod, indoorsy creatures laughed at Whistler's etchings of old Battersea Bridge in the gloom; but no views of Thames bridges under bright skies can surpass, for our sort, those of a so-called "dull" day.

Yet the rain lovers, even while contentedly unregenerate, are inclined to apologize. "I really like to walk in the rain," you hear them murmur, as if expecting to be thought a bit odd. And they hasten to add, "If I'm dressed for it." (Which helps, of course!)

* * *

Who started this notion that rainy days are always "bad" days, anyway? They are needed by trees, crops, flowers, just as the bright days are needed. The only "bad" thing—to be adjusted in every way one knows how—is excess, whether of rain or shine. Yet the minute it rains, how generally everyone commiserates with everyone else about the "terrible day" we are having! If you are one who likes to dress for rain and paddle out in it (sh!), and if you remember that the trees need it, even while you may be temporarily inconvenienced by having to don rubbers and cover up the good clothes you must wear to office or club; you are also one who continually has to find friendly, quiet little ways of parrying these commiserating remarks people make in good faith about the "bad" weather.

A woman once told me that she used to let fair days cheer her and dull days depress her. She at length realized that rainy days had become for her truly "bad" days, harbingers of unhappiness, tenseness, even woe. Then she thought, "How silly!" Why should she go up and down with the barometer, she asked herself. And she got over it. She sang her way out of it with the thought from the Bible which has been put into the hymn: "This is the day the Lord hath made." You recall how it goes on.

She became a lover of walks in the rain, too—awakened to a beauty for which in former days she had had eyes that saw not. Only that is merely a by-the-way part of the story.

A Wednesday column

Our Armchairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our old armchairs are artful.
In summer, when it's hot,
They find the farthest corner
The most delightful spot.
But when, with winter coming,
They're ready to be snug.
You'll see them by the fireside,
Their feet upon the rug.

And sometimes they're together,
And sometimes they're apart;
But always they are gossips,
I feel it in my heart.
For often when I enter,
I hear the echo there
Of whisper, whisper, whisper,
That goes from chair to chair!

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Presto! And the "Basic" Dress Meets Any of Several Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

This season is noteworthy for clothes that may be adapted to serve more than one purpose. These "transformation" garments, as they are called, can, by a mere trick of adding or subtracting here and there, do duty on many occasions and for various temperatures. In England, as in the United States, dresses are turned into semi-suits; dark day frocks are converted into "evenings"; "semis"—by which is understood garments that are neither one thing nor another—become dinner gowns by slight alteration of trimming or by the addition of jewelry or a dressy coatee, and "basic" evening frocks are made to suit different hours of the day merely by removing trimmings.

An afternoon frock of heavy guipure lace, which we have just seen, has a bolero which, when removed, turns the frock into a dance dress. A dress of chiffon, suitable for an afternoon occasion, is worn with a heavily patterned chiffon coatee, matching the flowing skirt. The coatee is swathed round the waist and tied with a bow. When it is taken off, the frock becomes a dinner gown.

Many afternoon frocks are made suitable for evening wear by the simple addition of a brilliant belt or sash, even when the neck and arms are covered. A simple frock of black crepe, with long sleeves and semi-low neck, is made ready for the evening by the addition of a rope of pearls or a conspicuous gold clip.

Boleros Work Wonders

A dark, reversible bolero with bright lining can turn a day frock into an evening dress, a sash to match the bolero completing the effect. On the other hand, a dark evening frock, cut on slim lines, can be worn on numerous occasions simply by slipping over it a black velvet bolero coat, a metallic coat, or a coat of gay colorings. A pale pink woolen dress, for the evening, has a bolero jacket which gives a suit effect for day wear. Bright little coats, short and fitting, with revers of plain, plaid, or floral material, or of dark taffetas embroidered with Tyrolese flowers, convert an otherwise plain frock into a gay affair for the afternoon.

Dresses that are actually semi-suits have hip-length jackets fastened from the neck down, and turn-down collars. For variable weather such as may be expected at this season, white linen, or heavy dark silk coats, can be worn equally well with blouses and skirts or with black silk jersey dresses.

Variety of Blouses

A variety of blouses, which take up little room in the case, will be found invaluable for transforming the whole character of a suit as well as for meeting changes in temperature. A more dressy effect is obtained by changing from the tailored blouse to one trimmed with fussy frills or a lacy jabot, and, for colder days in the country, a Shetland wool lace blouse, lined with chiffon, will not only look well, but prove comfortable and extremely useful.

Mrs. Jovita Luna and Her Son, Typical Residents of the La Habra Mexican Colony in Orange County, California. Mrs. Luna Possesses a Wealth of Fine Needlework.

Pilot, Designer, Commissioner

Maxine Miles Is First Woman Appointed to British Air Ministry Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

When the five commissioners of the Civil Guard met for the first time at the end of August, the public learned that one of the five was a woman.

The general public was intrigued. Never before had a woman been appointed to an Air Ministry committee, and what, it was asked, is a woman—especially a married woman and a mother—going to contribute to a body of experts responsible for the recruitment and training of young flyers, and the inspection of the flying clubs of the country?

But the woman commissioner happens to be an exceptional person. Besides being an expert pilot and capable of designing an aeroplane complete with the mathematical calculations of the stresses to which it must stand up, she is also capable of taking care of a home, a husband, and a small son.

Mrs. Maxine Miles, although she has lived so much in the air, says that she is not, by nature, mechanically inclined. Six or seven years ago, she fell in with an air enthusiast, Mr. F. G. Miles, who became her flying instructor, and later her husband, and it was quickly decided that the two of them should make for themselves an air career.

Started in a Caravan

Mr. Miles was an aeroplane designer with big ideas but small capital. The capital was, indeed, so small that it refused to run to the purchase of books and apparatus and the rent of a house at the same time. So the two adventurers, without questioning the comfort or discomfort of it, acquired a caravan and, parking it in a field in Kent, set to work.

"And all went well," says Mrs. Miles, "until the drawings were completed and we had to make a move to another part of the country in order to start building. It was only then that we discovered that our books were so heavy that our home had sunk up to its axles!"

Nevertheless, the machine they had designed—it was the original Miles Hawk and the first cheap light aeroplane—was destined to succeed. An interested and hopeful friend, Mr. C. A. Powis, who was himself running a small flying school and dealing in secondhand planes at Reading, set the two up in a small office. Another friend, familiarly known as "Hull," arrived to lend a hand. Mr. Miles concentrated on the design and manipulated the metal work. Mrs. Miles took charge of the drawing and, in odd moments, did carpentry and painting jobs. "Hull" was the practical builder, working sometimes, with burning enthusiasm, for twenty hours out of every twenty-four.

Then Came the "Testing"

Then came the agonizing days of "testing." No fewer than 53 experts came in the first week to look at the minute machine and to take it out on trial. Mrs. Miles says that she and "Hull" held their breath. But they need not have been anxious. The Miles Hawk was approved. Orders flowed in. The young builders were rewarded.

A year ago the expanding aircraft firm of which Mrs. Miles is now a co-managing director, began to work on Government orders. But that kind of adventure is not so thrilling as was the adventure in the mud-bogged caravan in Kent.

Mrs. Miles really enjoyed the old days of hope and uncertainty. But possibly, she says, some of the thrill of them may return in her new escapade. It will be a thrill to tour the country inspecting flying clubs, and a thrill to be able to give a word of encouragement to the young people—both boys and girls—who, in their turn, are setting out into the air.

Phyllis Lovell

Before You Throw Away Your Orange Peel—Read This

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I have been so delighted with the uses I have made of candied orange peel that I thought you might like to publish this bit of good news.

Orange peel is too good to be thrown away whether you have much or little because if the orange peel is candied, many pretty and delicious items can be added to the family menu. And a few "trys" will prove that it is easy to make candied orange peel.

First wash the peel and cut it in narrow strips, then put it in an appropriate sized saucepan and partially cover it with water; cover and let it simmer from 10 to 30 minutes. Next add enough sugar to make a thick syrup and let this boil or simmer slowly for about a half hour, uncovered. It is well to turn the orange peel from time to time with a fork to insure submergence in the water and, while in the syrup "stage," an even cooking. When the syrup is nearly absorbed, sprinkle the peel with dry sugar and place it on a greased paper or pan to dry. This confection keeps—until it is eaten—nicely in a covered glass jar.

Another useful way to prepare the orange peel is to chop it in a chopping bowl until the pieces are about the size of peas; then candy. If this candied peel tends to stick in a mass it must be stirred a little more. When dry, it must be broken up into bits. Muffins are much improved by adding some of this candied peel to the batter, and tea biscuit into which has been stirred a generous amount—slightly floured—are most delicious. The candied peel may also be used in cakes, fruit breads, and puddings.

If more orange peel is at hand, try this: Soak the peel in cold water for half an hour, then drain. Then put the peel through the grinder, using whichever size of grinder is preferred; candy as usual; and when dry, crumble finely, using a wooden potato masher if necessary to get a coarse-grained orange sugar. A teaspoon of this orange sugar to a glass of almost any fruit drink is delectable.

For a woman who is running a tearoom or other small eating place catering to women, the use of the candied orange peel as explained in this letter might prove a distinctive feature which would bring new, and also keep, old friends and customers.

A. S. L.

Chocolate Pie de Luxe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Because I have greatly enjoyed the different household hints on the Women's Page, I should like to share a new idea I had for glorifying the humble, but much relished by all men, chocolate pie.

Make the usual chocolate custard filling, and then in place of a pastry pie shell make a pie shell of:

1 package vanilla wafers
2 tablespoons melted butter.

Roll out vanilla wafers very fine. Add melted butter and press into pie pan. Put chocolate filling inside. Put halves of wafers around edges, oval side up, top with meringue, brown in oven. Chill in icebox and serve. This makes a delicious party dish out of that old friend, the economical chocolate pie.

(Mrs.) R. C. R., Texas

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Commerce and Finance

• Industrial Activity Gains, Outlook Improves, NICB Data Show •

Business and Industry

McAdoo Selected Board Chairman Of Dollar Lines

WASHINGTON (AP)—William G. McAdoo, California Democrat, will resign from the Senate in about two weeks to become chairman of the board of the Dollar Steamship Lines.

Senator McAdoo was defeated in the California primary. His term would expire Jan. 3.

The Senator's appointment was announced today by Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission. Senator McAdoo said later he would resign as soon as he wound up his Senatorial affairs here.

Commission Holds Control

Mr. Land said a subsidy program for the Dollar Lines, announced last month, had been approved formally by the commission, which will control about 90 per cent of the company's stock.

The program provides for about $4,500,000 in Government loans to the company and a yearly operating subsidy of about $3,000,000. Steps will be taken immediately, Mr. Land said, to revive the firm's world-wide service.

Management will be entirely in private hands. The board of directors selected Mr. McAdoo to be chairman and will determine his pay. Under the ship subsidy law the salary cannot exceed $25,000 a year, Mr. Land said. A Senator gets $10,000.

Joseph R. Sheehan, executive director of the Maritime Commission, will resign to become president of the company. R. Stanley Dollar and H. L. Lorber, company executives, will retire from active participation in the company's affairs.

The Reconstruction Corporation will lend the company up to $2,500,000 for working capital and the Maritime Commission will advance up to $2,000,000 for repairs to Dollar ships upon which it holds mortgages.

$3,000,000 Annual Subsidy

The commission approved an operating-differential subsidy of approximately $3,000,000 per year for the five years of the agreement. This subsidy is intended to help the corporation compete with foreign ships, whose operating costs vessels.
are lower than those of American vessels.

Mr. Land said the agreement provides for a replacement program for the company's fleet of 13 ships, with the exception of the President Coolidge, the newest.

"The operator agrees to take the necessary action to introduce into its services, under this program, new vessels now being designed by the commission for sale or charter to the company," he asserted.

In response to questions, Mr. Land said no change in the company's labor policy was involved and that the commission would not interfere in the company's relations with labor unions.

Buick Output Next Week to Approach 1,000 Cars a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—To meet the increased production schedule determined upon by the Buick division of the General Motors Corporation, a second turn will be added on Monday which should push daily output to between 900 and 1,000 cars as compared with the current 700 to 800 a day. This will bring employment at the Buick plant to over 12,000 and at Fisher Body plant No. 1 to over 7,000.

After the new schedule gets into full swing, daily output is expected to reach 1,100 cars. Harlow H. Curtice, general manager of the Buick division, states that heavy demand for the new models prompted the increased production rate. The new line will be formally announced Oct. 5.

W. F. Hufstader, general sales manager, said dealers have more orders for 1939 models on the books than for 1938 models on this date a year ago. "Every indication," he said, "points to an improvement in general business and in the automobile business in the coming year. Used car inventories are down considerably from a year ago and the used car market is firm."

Speaking at the press pre-view of the new models, Mr. Hufstader said Buick expects a domestic sales increase of approximately 25 per cent over its 1938 model year or around 200,000 cars against 160,000.

In revealing details of the new car, Mr. Curtice disclosed many changes from the 1938 line. In addition to stream-lined body design, the new cars are improved mechanically through incorporation of new frame, clutch, steering, gear shifting, carburetion, shock absorption and gear ratio. Vision is improved through the use of considerably more glass, with 25 per cent more in the windshield alone.

Interest Reduction Plan Of Lehigh Gets Support

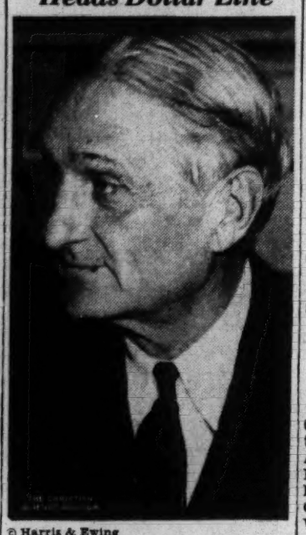
NEW YORK (AP)—Lehigh Valley Railroad Company announced that deposits of about $42,000,000 par of bonds, or approximately 40 per cent of the $105,835,000, par value, outstanding, had been pledged under the road's voluntary interest reduction plan.

The plan providing for 10-year extension of three maturities (the first due next April 1) and 5-year suspension of certain interest payments and bank and Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, requires approval by 80 per cent of each class of bondholdings.

N. Y. Central Income Off

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad reported August net operating income (before fixed charges and other income) of $2,307,971, compared with $3,209,801 in August last year. Gross for the month dropped to $25,074,978 from $30,248,956 a year ago.

Heads Dollar Line



© Harris & Ewing

William Gibbs McAdoo

United States Senator from California, appointed Chairman of the Board of the Dollar Steamship Lines by Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission.

Steel Operations Decline Half Point To 47 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—Operations of the Nation's steel mills this week averaged 47 per cent of capacity, a drop of half a point under last week, "Iron Age" reported.

The reduction of operations at some plants is "being accounted for by the fact that inventories of ingots and semi-finished have been built up to the point where no further additions are immediately advisable," the publication said, adding:

"It has been the practice of some plants to keep stocks of raw steel a little ahead of orders for finished products so that rush orders may be finished within the brief time that buyers are now willing to wait for deliveries."

Steel bookings in September are moderately above those of August, but the sharp upward trend of last month has been lacking, the organ said.

"A noteworthy factor, however, is the increasing insistence on quick shipments, indicating low consumer inventories in many instances," it was pointed out. "Orders are small and stocks are frequently replenished."

The "Iron Age" scrap composite price this week stands unchanged from last week at $14.25.

Regarding the general business situation, the publication remarked:

"War clouds obscure the business outlook. If war comes, considerable disruption and dislocation of trade would result, although the ill effects might not be so prolonged in the United States as was the case in 1914. From the outbreak of war in August, 1914, to the first quarter of 1915 there was a sharp downward trend in all major activities associated with the iron and steel industry, but the turn came in January, 1915. Steel ingot production started in that month at 40 per cent of capacity, compared with 25 to 30 per cent in November and December, climbed to 55 per cent by the end of the month, was at 65 per cent in March, 75 per cent or more by May, and 90 per cent in July.

Casualty Concern Accepts Tenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Maryland Casualty Company has accepted some $7,300,000 in tenders of debentures of 13 mortgage companies in a deal involving one of the largest real estate securities liquidation plans of recent years.

The announcement was made by Silliman Evans, chairman of the board of the Maryland Casualty Company, which is guarantor of interest but not of principal on the debentures, following a meeting of its executive committee, which approved the action.

The plan was managed by the following banking group as agents for receiving tenders: J. G. White & Co., Inc.; Baker, Watts & Co.; Stein Bros. & Boyce, and Colonial Bond and Share Corp. Invitations for tenders were issued on Aug. 9, at which time the entire plan was explained to more than 10,000 investors in all parts of the United States.

"Over $10,500,000 of the $23,800,000 debentures outstanding were tendered by more than 4,000 debenture holders," Mr. Evans said. "Included in this amount were tenders of debentures held both by the Severn Corporation and the National Union Mortgage Company. Some $3,200,000 in tenders were declined because the figure at which they were tendered was excessive."

He said that both the Maryland Casualty Company and the bankers were more than gratified at the widespread acceptance by debenture holders of the plan.

Louisville Gas Rate Reduction Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE—A rate reduction of $250,000 yearly for Louisville customers of the Louisville Gas & Electric Co. has been approved by the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

The commission approved an agreement between the city officials and the company calling for a reduction of $354,000 in electric rates, but this was offset in part by allowance of an increase of $104,000 for gas.

The settlement was a compromise of the city's offer to the company for a sliding scale rate structure that would guarantee the company six per cent on its investment with any excess to be divided among customers and employees of the company.

Military Orders Seen Earnings' Mainstay of Aircraft Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The prime factor in the earnings of aircraft manufacturers for the balance of this year and for 1939 as well, even under conditions as they are at present, will be military business, says Fitch Investors Service in a survey of the aviation history. Should a major war break out, the statement is made that the 65 plane and engine manufacturing companies in the United States will be called upon for Herculean production efforts.

The service goes on to say:

"Total aeronautical exports in July amounted to $6,192,000, of which $1,317,000 went to Japan, $1,087,000 to China, and $1,172,000 to the Netherlands Indies. But American plants — Lockheed and North American Aviation — now have orders for 400 planes for Great Britain, with Curtiss-Wright to furnish the engines, while France has ordered 100 planes of the American P-36 type, and the United States Government will spend approximately $120,000,000 on aircraft in the fical year to end June 30, 1939.

"Thus the American aircraft producers are working more intensely than ever before and setting the pace for all the rest of the world. The State Department maintains a close supervision over all exports of aircraft in order to preserve technological advancements for the national defense. Nevertheless, the American plane makers appear clearly in line for an expanding foreign business.

Big Profit Year in 1939 Seen

"The aviation industry has made tremendous strides during the past three years with total sales of planes, engines, and parts climbing from $40,000,000 in 1935 to an estimated $165,000,000 for 1938. Sales for the first half of this year increased some 48 per cent to $73,032,000 from $49,450,000 for the corresponding period of 1937, thus establishing a new all-time high record.

"As might be expected from the sales showing nine leading manufacturers reported an aggregate earnings increase for the half-year of 107.5 per cent to $10,274,000 from $4,949,000 for the like six months of 1937. But transcending all else is the steady increase of business on the books which is understood to be close to $200,000,000 at present, as compared with approximately $125,000,000 at the end of 1937, which portends a further substantial increase in both deliveries and earnings through 1939.

"Highlighting the enviable position of American aircraft manufacturers is the demonstrated excellence of their products, with a consequent ever-broadening world-wide demand. Exports this year are expected to exceed $70,000,000, or about 42 per cent of the expected $165,000,000 total sales volume.

"But the booking of foreign orders has been particularly heavy in recent months, which will reflect favorably in earnings for the year ahead rather than in the current year. For the first seven months of this year exports of areonautical products amounted to $43,313,592, as reported by the Department of Commerce, which total exceeded by 10 per cent the exports for all of 1937.

War Would Bring Vast Orders

"Through the years 1936, 1937, and 1938 military orders have comprised much the larger half of total business for the aircraft manufacturers, and while war, or preparations for war, are responsible for lifting military business to really imposing proportions, the manufacturers have come to lean rather heavily on orders for fighting craft as a matter of course. But the airlines are constantly putting into service bigger, better and faster planes, which makes for a steadily growing commercial demand, while more and more private planes are coming into use with each passing year.

"Increasing export business not only marks a desire on the part of foreign nations to build up their air forces hurriedly, but represents as well a substantial volume of orders from foreign airlanes. Exports of aeronautical products in June alone were close to $8,000,000, as compared with $2,593,000 in June, 1937, and exceeded total exports for either of the full years 1931 or 1932.

"The fact that a few of the leading airplane manufacturers, notably Boeing, failed to show profits for the first half of 1938 commensurate with the volume of business handled might be ascribed to the fact that initial manufacturing costs are high and such costs are written off against current earnings, with subsequent business showing cost reductions that have run as high as 75 per cent.

Air Travel Gains Checked in July

"Airline traffic for the first seven months of this year was 14.4 per cent greater than a year ago, the 16 lines reporting to the Air Transport Association having flown 250,362,000 revenue passenger miles during that period, as compared with 218,745,000 for the corresponding seven months of 1937. In July the 16 reporting lines flew 42,208,000 revenue passenger miles, as against 44,174,000 miles in July, 1937, a decline of 4.4 per cent.

"Air travel has written into the records an outstanding story of achievement over the past decade with the number of passengers carried having increased from less than 4,000 a month in 1928 to over 58,000 a month for the first seven months of 1938. But this striking contribution to world progress has not been measured in the profit showing of the transport companies, which can be attributed to increased operating expenses, lower fares, reduced airmail pay, and the necessity of ploughing back earnings into larger, faster, and more efficient planes. The airlines, however, are looking hopefully to the new Civil Aeronautics Authority, which took up its duties on Aug. 22, to strengthen the position of the major airlines in such a way as to make possible the raising of new capital to finance future purchases of new equipment," the survey concludes.

U. S. Leads Other Nations in Number Of Labor Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A total of 10,267 strikes or lockouts occurred in 19 countries during 1937, according to world statistics of labor disputes, compiled by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations and just published in the new edition of its Year Book of Labor Statistics.

These disputes, involving 4,223,994 workers, resulted in a loss of 50,755,454 working days.

The United States led with 4,740 disputes, involving 1,360,621 workers, and a loss of 28,424,857 working days. Next came Poland with 2,103 disputes involving 545,165 workers, and a loss of 3,297,105 working days. Great Britain was third with 1,122 strikes, involving 595,000 workers, and a loss of 3,420,000 working days.

Figures for the other countries are given as follows:

	Disputes	Workers Involved	Working Days Lost
Argentina	82	49,993	517,645
Australia	342	96,173	557,111
Belgium	209	81,544	647,647
Canada	274	71,905	686,393
China	128	79,202	668,076
Denmark	22	1,372	21,000
Estonia	5	6,129	1,109
Finland	38	6,168	183,629
India	379	647,801	8,982,257
Ireland	145	26,734	1,754,949
New Zealand	52	11,411	29,916
Palestine	53	6,305	21,167
Rumania	70	7,251	72,535
Switzerland	37	6,043	115,648
Czechoslovakia	438	120,056	1,128,720
Union of South Africa	28	8,121	25,690

Continental Oil Adopts Employee Pension Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla.—The Continental Oil Company has established a retirement and pension fund for all of its employees who reach the age of 65 in the case of men and 60 in the case of women, the company announced.

The plan, according to Dan Moran, president of the company, will be co-operative in character, employees making regular monthly contributions which will be supplemented by a contribution on the company's part. It will provide a minimum benefit of $30 a month, and in the average case the total retirement income, including the Federal pension, will amount to a figure somewhere between one third and one half of the employee's salary. For the older employees the company is providing a benefit in recognition of service already rendered.

The plan affects approximately 5,000 employees. It will be administered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Electrical Orders Show Slackening Due to War Fear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Forward orders for electrical equipment has slowed down as a result of the war scare, according to reports received by Electrical World from over the country for the week ended Sept. 24, 1938. The feeling of extreme uncertainty reflected in the gyrations of security prices retarded business in all lines. Much of the buying has been on a hand-to-mouth basis. The most encouraging feature of the situation is building construction.

On the Pacific Coast, the publication reported, buying of staple electrical material this month has continued to be decidedly hand-to-mouth and the volume is disappointing after an excellent July for wholesalers, whose reorders were reflected in a favorable August. However, many widely scattered PWA projects, of which 200 new jobs, totaling $18,000,000, will be in operation by October in the California, Nevada and Utah area, promise better staple business.

Electrical equipment movement in New England has continued to maintain the trend that has characterized the activity during the past few weeks by showing a fair volume of sales of industrial supplies and slight increases in buying some special apparatus. Motor-pumping units are receiving more attention; fractional-horsepower motors for institutional service are included in an exceptionally large number of contracts now being studied.

Plans for new lighting are progressing. Much new wiring construction is in sight due to the announcement of a large volume of institutional structures to be bid on soon, at an estimated cost of $1,360,000. Merchandise sales are steady.

New Haven Seeks Delay In Reorganization Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to reopen the New Haven's reorganization case for submission before Dec. 31 of a new reorganization plan which the road expects to present.

Filing of the new plan, which the railroad already had indicated it would prepare, reflects "changes in conditions since the date of its original plan."

The railroad asked that the commission postpone an oral argument scheduled for Oct. 21 on the proposed report of Examiner Harvey H. Wilkinson so that the commission might first consider the new plan.

Industrial Output Shows Sharp Gain Month of August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of August there was a sharp advance in industrial production and business prospects have shown material improvement, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Gains on a seasonally adjusted basis occurred in all types of building activity, iron and steel, bituminous coal, crude petroleum, electric power, copper, zinc, machine tool orders, lumber and newsprint production, and in cotton and silk consumption during August. Automobile production was the only major business indicator to reflect a loss.

During the first half of September, industrial activity has also shown an increase, although the threat of a European war has caused postponement of orders in some of the basic consumers' goods industries.

Auto Output Drops

A normal seasonal contraction, coupled with early shutdowns, contributed to a 40 per cent drop in automobile production in August as compared with July. Four factors lead, however, to the belief that automobile sales will revive noticeably in the autumn: (1) dealers' stocks of new cars are at low levels; (2) the used-car situation has improved; (3) the few 1939 models which have been shown have been received favorably; and (4) a rise in national income.

Steel ingot production advanced 24 per cent during August, as compared with a usual seasonal decline of 0.6 per cent, to reach the highest level on an adjusted basis since October, 1937.

In August building contracts showed a contra-seasonal rise of 31 per cent, reaching the highest level since July, 1937.

Machine tool orders advanced sharply during August, and the textile industry, one of the leaders in the recovery movement, continued to report gains. Output of electric power and natural gas rose to new high levels for the year.

Carloadings Rise

A slight improvement in miscellaneous car-loadings occurred in August, on a seasonally adjusted basis. A similar gain appeared in bank debits outside New York City.

Industrial raw material prices maintained their recent gains, but agricultural commodities continued their drop in price because of unwieldy crop prospects.

Crop prospects declined slightly in August, with the principal crops affected including corn, grain sorghums and spring wheat. The Department of Agriculture has estimated cash farm income for 1938 at $7,500,000,000, as compared with $8,600,000,000 total cash income in 1937. The decline in farm income is likely to be greater in the case of crops than for livestock and livestock products, affecting producing regions accordingly.

Corporate flotations during August rose to the largest total since June, 1937.

Hits Soothsayers

Malcolm P. McNair

Professor of Marketing at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Patterson Urges Business to Assume Social Obligations

NEW YORK (AP)—Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, asserted that business cannot escape the responsibility of meeting squarely a challenge to analyze its policies and determine their consistency with the naton's social obligations.

In an address prepared for delivery before the Controllers Institute of America, Mr. Patterson urged the co-operation of business and government to "work out an effective coordination of policies."

"Our system of free, competitve enterprise has contributed immeasurably to the economic and social welfare of the country," he said. "The great majority of our people still have confidence in it and we strive only to preserve and strengthen it.

An examination, Mr. Patterson said, must be made to determine its existing flaws, "for no one will gain more than business itself from whatever steps are taken to establish competition more securely" and "to define and clarify the role of Government as traffic officer in enforcing rules of fair competition."

Mr. Patterson, representative of business on the National Economic Committee undertaking "an ultimate inventory of American business," said that "whatever is done to gain a broader knowledge of our competitive system will in the end, enable us to preserve private enterprise and increase its usefulness in supplying our economic needs."

Oleomargarine Industry's Rules

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has promulgated trade practice rules for the oleomargarine manufacturing industry.

Harvard Professor Declares Business Hurt by Forecasting

Business has come to lean too much on so-called economic forecasters and political soothsayers, instead of individual enterprise, and to think more about cyclical statistics than about merchandising methods, Malcolm P. McNair, Professor of Marketing at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, told the Boston Conference on Distribution this week.

"The thesis I want to present to you will probably fall on strange ears," he told several hundred merchants and manufacturers from the United States and 11 foreign countries.

"In substance it consists of the assertion that the great growth of statistical knowledge about industry and trade, the enhanced availability of current information as to what is going on in the world, and the development of business forecasting and other forms of economic and political soothsaying, have been coincident with a decline in the vigor of business enterprise; that, far from alleviating the excesses of the business cycle, the activities of forecasters and peddlers of economic prophecies are probably making them worse.

"Now this is by no means a very comfortable position for an academic person to take, particularly one whose livelihood is supposed to be earned by gathering and disseminating knowledge on business. Only a short 10 years ago the academic position was far more comfortable. We were very sure about many things then. Statistics, knowledge, and foresight were going to take the guess-work out of business, make management a science, permit accurate forecasting, and iron out the fluctuations of the business cycle.

"Now we are obliged to make some drastic alterations in the picture. Events have thrust on us a forceful reminder of the truth of the old adage that a little knowledge may be a dangerous thing.

"Now I do not for a moment wish to be understood as denying or deprecating the very real advantages which have been conferred by the improvement of business statistics, the wide spread of business knowledge, and the studies of the forecasting and reporting services. I am merely saying that in one particular expectation we have, for the time being, been badly disappointed: while the forecasters have flourished, the spirit of business enterprise has languished the spreading of knowledge has made the seesaw of business boom and depression more violent, not less violent.

"Why is this the case? Let me try to explain what I mean. The business cycle has its roots in the behavior of business men. At bottom it is simply the composite of the actions of business men, their decisions to buy, sell, hire, fire, invent, speculate, expand, contract, and so on.

"Too many investment programs are based on the business cycle. Forecasters develop a following who hang on their words, while individual business judgment abdicates. Investment trusts, once touted as a great stabilizing influence, employ economists to tell them when to get in and out of the market, and so the violence of the swings is accentuated.

"The trends with which we should be concerned are those of the normal rise and fall of particular industries. There are plenty of instances in every depression of industries that are moving contrary to the general decline because they are new and growing.

"If business enterprise would devote itself more wholeheartedly to developing more such growing industries, and relegate the business cycle to the background, I venture to say that the excesses of the cycle, paradoxically enough, would be greatly mitigated. We make the business cycle worse by thinking about it all the time.

"Too much business enterprise today is prostituted to the futile effort of trying to outguess the ups and downs which this very attitude tends to aggravate.

"If we still had a lot of ignorant business enterprisers who had never heard of the business cycle, who did not subscribe to any tip sheets, either political or economic, who were not concerned with precise calculation of consumer demand by means of market surveys and so on, but who barged in bull-headedly on the assumption that this is a rich country and that the future is going to be bigger and better than the past, we should not have to worry about getting a real business recovery."

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 198

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER,
Treasurer

Boston, September 27, 1938

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1938

Associated Press Quotations

Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Saving Time

Today's 2:50 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,700,000
Previous day 778,600
1938 (vol. to date) 195,772,812
1937 (vol. to date) 298,292,600

Leading Stocks Rise Sharply On New Peace Hopes

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—A lightning change in Wall Street sentiment from despair to renewed hope for European peace, caused by news of the four-power conference at Munich on the Czech-Nazi dispute, lifted the stock market out of a decline today into one of the most spectacular rallies in recent years.

Early losses running from 1 to 3 points in leading shares within a few minutes were converted into gains, ranging at the extremes to 3 or 4 points. Thrown into confusion momentarily by the buying stampede, the market regained its composure by the end of the first hour. It settled down to await further deveolpments but held close to the best prices of the rebound as the fourth hour approached.

Securities Soar

From a low of 50¾ in the first few minutes of trading, U. S. Steel soared above 56 for a net gain of about 4 points in a few leaps. Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, General Motors, Westinghouse Electric, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber and other active trading favorites similarly were jerked out of the initial decline into an almost straight-up advance.

On the curb, the rebound changed early declines into sharp gains for Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid "B," Newmont and Gulf Oil.

The British pound, in a foreign exchange market thrown out of gear by the European crisis, from an early quotation of $4.62 quickly went to $4.73 bid. Later it settled under that figure.

Nearly 700,000 shares were traded in the first hour, leaving the ticker trailing the market six minutes at one time. Most of the action was crowded within half an hour from about 10:15 to 10:45. In the second hour dealings dropped to about half the pace of the first period.

Apparently the news caught shorts, especially, off guard and started a wild rush to cover outstanding commitments. The demand disclosed a relative dearth of offerings. Markets had to be suspended a few minutes in some stocks, including General Motors, Chrysler and Montgomery Ward, until buying and selling orders were matched.

Bonds Advance

After a fairly general early weakness, the bond market rallied today following announcement of the four-power conference in Munich tomorrow.

Prices generally were fractions to more than a point higher, although some issues had not gained back all initial loss as trading neared the noon hour.

The foreign list showed a tendency to strengthen, as the financial community hoped the Munich conference would bring a peaceful settlement of the Sudeten controversy. There was a wide break between bid and asked prices on Czech Government issues. The 8s of '51 were quoted at 52½ bid, 77¾ asked. This issue sold yesterday at 52.

The rally favored domestic corporate liens more than other groups. Some issues which wiped out initial losses and came back for gains of fractions to a point or more were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s, Erie 5s of '75, National Dairy 3⅜s, N. Y. Central 5s, North American 5s, Shell Union 3½s. Studebaker 6s, Southern Railway 4s, and U. S. Steel 3¼s.

The recovery also benefited U. S. Government obligations, although they were slower to respond than corporate liens. Losses were trimmed down and many issues showed gains ranging up to 6-32ds.

Volume of trading picked up sizeably following word that Prime Minister Chamberlain, Premier Daladier, Mussolini, and Hitler would seek a settlement to avert European war.

Tire Output Up 22 P. C. in August

NEW YORK (AP)—Rubber tire production jumped 22 per cent in August over the previous month, the Rubber Manufacturers Association stated, topping the comparable month last year by a scant margin.

Output totaled 4,093,234 tires last month against 3,352,601 in July and 3,982,781 in the same period last year. The upturn was largely seasonal, analysts said.

Approximately all tires manufactured were shipped to consumers, the report indicated. Shipments totaled 4,045,540 cases compared with 3,947,431 in July and 4,889,290 last year.

Inventories advanced slightly to 3,329,590 tires from 8,201,415 the month before and compared with 10,812,835 in 1937.

American Business Credit Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue is being offered by Clarence Hodson & Co. including 500,000 shares of Class A common stock of the American Business Credit Corporation at $6.75 a share. The corporation will employ the funds in the specialized forms of commercial financing in which it engages.

The company commenced operations on Sept. 2, 1937, and at that time had outstanding gross receivable items of $2,277,992 on July 31, 1938, and handled a gross volume of business of $5,610,978 in that period. Its capitalization consists of 500,000 shares of voting preferred stock, none of which is outstanding; 500,000 shares of common Class A, of which 200,000 shares are outstanding, and 100,000 shares of Class B common stock, 40,000 of which are outstanding.

Dividends of 10 cents each were paid on the common stock on April 1 and June 29, this year, and another of a similar amount has been declared payable on Oct. 5 to holders of record of Sept. 20, 1938.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:50	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	50½	49½	50½	+ ⅝
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	39	39	39	—1
13⅝	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	11	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	18	18	18	—1
30	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	1	23	23	23	—1
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	30	55½	51½	55½	+ 3½
1¾	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 27
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	19	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅝	8½	Alleghany pf xw	3	7	7	7	Sep 23
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	1	8¾	8	8¾	+ ¾
17½	7¾	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 27
19⅜	15¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	+ ½
14¼	4½	Allen-Lud Steel	14	16¾	15	15½	+ ¾
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	9	174	170	174	+1
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Sep 26
14⅞	3⅝	Allied Mills (⅛e)	5	10½	10½	10½	
12	4½	Allied Stra	84	9⅝	8	9¼	+ ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (8)	3	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	42	47⅜	42¾	46⅞	+2⅞
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	8	16½	15	16½	+1⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	11	16	16	16	Sep 20
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	63	62	62	Sep 26
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3¾e)	1	70	70	70	+2¼
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	15	16¾	14½	16¾	+ ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(3⅝e)	2	33	33	33	+1
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	96	93	95⅝	+1⅛
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	Sep 23
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	20	22⅞	19⅞	22⅜	+1¼
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	3	38⅛	38	38¼	+ ⅛
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	28	17½	15	17½	+1¼
110½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Sep 26
9¾	4⅞	Am Colortype	2	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	5	10¾	9¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	12	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	19	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	2	5	5	5	Sep 27
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	14	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	12	11½	12	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	16½	14	16½	+1½
12⅞	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	12	8½	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	12	10¾	12	+2
27	12	Am Hide & Leather	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
43¾	30¾	Am Hide & L pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 26
2¼	1½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	Sep 27
20¼	13¾	Am Ice	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¾
8¾	4⅛	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	2	1½	1½	1½	
20⅞	15⅛	Am International	9	6¾	5½	6⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	16	17¼	15	16½	— ⅛
77⅛	44	Am Locomotive pf	3	51	49	49	Sep 26
38¾	23	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	10	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	5	32½	30	32½	+1½
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	119	119	119	119	Sep 16
43⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	34	43⅜	39¾	43⅜	+ ½
37⅜	16¼	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	10	31	30	30	+2
17	9	Am Rad & St S	1	223¼	22⅜	22¾	—1½
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	94	14⅞	13	14¾	+1⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	29	16¾	15	16⅝	+1⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	61	61	61	Sep 26
18	7⅛	Am Seating	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¾
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	6	15½	14	15½	+1
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	93	43⅛	40¾	42½	+1⅜
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	125	125	125	Sep 26
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	28	25⅞	22¼	24¾	+1
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	⅛	⅞	7	Sep 24
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 23
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	2	31	31	31	Sep 27
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	— ⅜
20¾	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	33	135	130¾	135	+1¾
68¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	78½	76	78½	+2¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	80¾	77¾	80¾	+2¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145½	145½	145½	Sep 27
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	8	6	5¼	6	+ ¾
13½	6	Am Water Wks	36	8⅞	7½	8⅜	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	4	82½	80	82½	Sep 14
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	5	4½	5	+ ⅜
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	33¾	31	33¼	+2¼
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	25	7⅜	6¼	7	+ ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
50	29	Anaconda	235	33½	29½	32¼	+1⅞
21⅞	10¾	Anacon W & C	1	39½	39½	39½	Sep 24
19	10	Anchor Hoc Gl(1.30e)	5	14¾	14	14¾	+1¾
4½	2	Andes Copper	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 27
31½	20	A P W Paper	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep 26
103	82	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¾
7	3⅞	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	99	99	Sep 26
72	28¼	Armour Ill	17	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	38	38	38	Sep 27
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	7	40½	38¾	40½	+ ⅝
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	3	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	11	8⅜	7¼	8½	+ ⅝
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69¾	69¼	69¼	Aug 29
73½	56	Asso D G 2pf (5½k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅞
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	40	32	29	31¼	+1¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	6	48½	47½	48½	+2
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	5	18¾	18	18⅞	+2
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 26
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8	7½	8	— ¼
27⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	21¼	20⅜	21¾	+1⅛
97⅜	57¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Sep 26
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp (¼e)	18	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
58	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41	41	41	— ¼
7½	4½	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	51	51	51	— ¾
6½	2⅛	Aubum Auto	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 26
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 26
7	3⅜		7	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	16	7⅞	6¾	7⅞	+ ⅝
11	4	Balt & Ohio	55	6½	5½	6½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	7⅝	6¾	8⅝	+ ⅝
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	Sep 24
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	5	17¾	16	17¾	+1¾
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	2	10	10	10	+1
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	54	16¼	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅝
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	6	15	13¾	15	+ ⅝
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 27
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	103	103	103	
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (1⅛e)	1	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 26
24½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	75	20⅛	17¾	20	+1⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¾e)	9	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	46	46	46	+2
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	151	56⅛	51	55	+2⅛
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	Sep 26
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	91¾	90⅜	91¾	Sep 26
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	21	21	21	Sep 27
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	2	16¼	15½	16¼	
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	15	14⅞	12⅜	14¾	+ ¾
38½	19	Boeing Airplane	25	21⅞	19¾	21¾	1
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	23	23	23	Sep 27
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 26
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	24	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	41	31⅞	28½	31⅞	+1⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 23
8⅜	4	Bower Roll Bear	1	23	23	23	+2¾
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	31	10¼	8⅝	10	+ ⅜
17⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	95	31⅞	28	31¾	+3
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	30	30	30	Sep 26
34⅝	23	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	34	33½	34	— ½
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Sep 27
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
37	16⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	8¾	7¾	8¾	+ ½
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Man Tr pf	3	29	27½	29	Sep 20
41	27¾	Bklyn Un Gas	1	16	16	16	+1
11¼	5½	Brunswick-Balk(½e)	1	32	32	32	Sep 26
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	9	8½	9	+ ½
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	13	9⅜	8¼	9⅜	+1⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	9	4¼	4⅛	4¾	+ ⅝
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	2	18½	17½	18½	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	22	30⅞	27	30¾	+1¼
9⅞	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	12⅜	10⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	23	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2	1⅞	2	Sep 27
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 26
10	5¾	Butler Bros	8	7	6¾	7	+ ½
24	16⅞	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	23	22	23	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	12	10¼	8¾	10	+ ½
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 26

C

24½	18½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	5	18	17½	18	+ ¾
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	30	7⅜	6⅜	7¼	+ ⅛
21½	12⅝	Campbell Wyant	8	16⅛	14⅝	16½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	20	14½	12⅞	14½	+1⅛
42	21	Canadian Pacific	19	5½	5	5½	+ ½
8½	4½	Cannon Mills (1½e)	6	31	31	31	Sep 27
18¼	12⅜	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carpenter Sti (.30e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 21
107½	62½	Carpenter Tech (1½e)	2	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
53	39⅝	Case (J I) Co	8	81½	79	79¾	+2¼
106¼	100⅛	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	4	47	44½	47	+1⅜
25¾	9	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Sep 21
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	66	20¼	17½	19¾	+1¼
28½	12½	Celotex Corp	10	21½	20	21½	+1¼
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	21	20	21	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	7	8	7	Sep 27
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	4	8¾	4¾	5⅜	Sep 27
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Sep 27
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	10	43½	41¼	43	+1
30½	18	Certain-teed Prod	31	9⅛	7⅝	9¼	+1⅛
12⅜	6	Champ Paper & F	2	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
38½	22	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	21	27½	24⅞	27½	+1⅝
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.20e)	3	33	30½	33	Sep 24
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Sep 27
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 16
1¾	⅞	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Sep 22
5⅜	2⅛	Chi Great West	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep 27
15⅜	8¼	Chi Great W pf	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi Mail Order	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 26
16⅜	6¾	Chi M St P & P	10	9¼	10	10	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	½	½	½	
16⅜	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1	1	1	Sep 27
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3½)	17	14½	12¾	14½	+1½
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep 26
1¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	40	40	40	Sep 26
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 23
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1	1	1	Sep 19
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 2
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	13	13	13	Sep 14
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	3	8¼	7	8¼	— ⅛
77¾	33⅛	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	389	68¾	63⅝	67¾	+ ⅝
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	9	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
6½	2	City Stores	2	4	3¾	4	Sep 27
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	18½	18½	18½	Sep 26
28⅛	18¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Sep 27
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	3	40½	40	40	
23¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.50e)	2	19	18	19	+1¾
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	13	120½	118	120½	+1½
80½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59½	59¼	59¼	+ ⅛
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	30	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅝
98½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ½
38⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	13	32	29	31	+1
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14	14	14	+2
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	9	18	18	18	Sep 22
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	Sep 22
9	5½	Col Gas & El	46	6½	5¼	6	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	66	66	66	Sep 26
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% 7)	2	12	10½	12	+1½
38⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	—3
98½	63¾	Colum Carbon (4)	10	44⅞	41½	44⅝	+1½
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	1	83	83	83	
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 24
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	20	47	43½	46½	+2
111	90	Comi I T ev pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 15
12½	9½	Comi Solvents	32	9¼	8	9¼	+1¼
2	1	Com'with & South	40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	3	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	6	26½	24¾	24½	
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Sep 23
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	6	23¾	21¾	23¾	+1¼
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 27
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	10	44⅞	41½	44⅝	+1½
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	82	24¾	22⅜	24⅝	+1¼
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	10	99	98	99	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (3¾k)	3	7⅜	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	10	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
103¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	82	6⅝	7½	8⅜	+ ⅜
108⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 27
17½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 26
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Sep 20
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 10
17½	9¾	Container Corp	19	13⅜	11⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	35	18	16½	18	+1¼
29¼	20¾	Cont Bak B	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+1¼
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	80½	80	80	Sep 27
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	7	39⅞	38	39½	+ ¾
113	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Sep 26
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	38¾	37¾	38¼	+ ⅜
13¼	⅞	Cont Motors	62	36	32½	35⅞	+ ⅝
35⅝	21¼	Cont Oil Del (⅝e)	2	1	1	1	
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	28⅜	27¼	28¼	+ ⅝
70⅜	53	Corn Products (3)	13	64	63	64	+ ⅝
170½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Sep 27
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	19	Crane Co	62	36	32⅝	35⅞	+ ½
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	108	108	108	—1
26⅝	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	25½	25½	25½	+1
20	9⅛	Crosley Radio	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 27
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	23	30½	27	30	+1
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	34	34	34	Sep 13
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Sep 26
147⅜	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	42	10⅞	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅜
44⅜	19½	Crucible Steel	16	32⅜	31½	32	+⅜
94½	70	Crucible Steel pf	1	75

Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Savings Time

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Savings Time

Word 'Monopoly' Is Keenly Argued In Aluminum Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The subject of briefs submitted to Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey in the Government's suit to restrain the Aluminum Company of America and its subsidiaries from alleged violation of that law, was whether the intended meaning of the word "monopoly," as it is used in Section 2 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, is broad enough to apply to corporations which operate industries without competition.

Walter L. Rice, Special Assistant United States Attorney General, filed the Government's brief which sets forth the view that a corporation may not have a single competitor, but nevertheless may violate the law by attaining dominant power by methods which prevent their fair functioning of a competitive system.

Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., representing the defense, contends in a brief that the words "monopoly" and "monopolize" involve the exclusion of competitors from the same field. The defendant, it is argued, is the only producer of virgin aluminum in the United States.

"What the law forbids," according to the Government's understanding of it, "is the attainment of dominant power by methods which prevent the fair functioning of the competitive system and, when this occurs, the fact that the parties concerned were actuated by a desire to promote their business interests constitutes no defense. The court has repeatedly declared that the statute is its own measure of what it permits and of what it forbids, and that the 'good intentions of parties' or the possibility of 'some good results' is not a defense when the statutory limitaions have been transgressed."

"The unparalleled success of the Aluminum Company's monopoly creates a strong inference," the brief asserted, "that there existed abnormal or artificial barriers to competition. We believe that the evidence will show that such barriers were created by the Aluminum Company's monopolization of supplies of suitable bauxite and cheap power, a monopolization which, while not absolute, was sufficiently effective to bar competition."

"'Monopoly,'" declared the defense brief, "is a descriptive noun. 'Monopolize' is an active verb. The verb necessarily presupposes conduct on the part of the 'monopolizer' rather than the mere operation of economic forces. Both 'monopoly' and 'monopolize' involve the exclusion of others. Mere size, unaccompanied by the exclusion of others, does not constitute 'monopoly' or 'monopolization.'"

The brief contended that the fact that the Aluminum Company of America was the sole producer of aluminum in the United States should not be held against it under the Sherman law "unless it is proved that it attained or holds the position of sole producer by affirmative illegal acts denounced by the statute as unreasonable restraints of trade.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	1
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1¼

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Market

Short bills	1⅛@1⅛%	1⅛@1⅛%	⅞%
3 mos bills	1⅝@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	⅞
Bar gold	148s 6d	148s 7d	140s 6d
Bar silver	19½d	19⅝d	19⅛d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
1 o'clock, Sept. 28

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.71½	$4.74	$4.2397
Cables	4.71½	4.74⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0263	.0263¼	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1705	.1692	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2348	.2340	.2326
Italy—lira	.0520¼	.0520¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.3944	.3945	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5400	.5389	.5402
Sweden—krona	.2425	.2439	.4537
Norway—krone	.2362	.2376	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2102	.2109	.4537
Spain—peseta			.2247
Greece—drachma	.0085½	.0083½	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0351
Finland—finmark	.0215¾	.0215¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950	.1950	.2041
Poland—zloty	.1884½	.1886½	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074¼	.0076½	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0206
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3520	.3520	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0500	.0500	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.0500
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4760
Uruguay—peso†	.4100	.4100	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2700	.2700	.4648
India—rupee	.3400	.3331	.4180
Java—florin	.5412	.5367	.6804
Hong Kong—dol	.2894	.2965	*
Shanghai—dol	.1713½	.1725	*
Straits—dol	.5500	.5500	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9500	.9875	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015††	.2015††	.2440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Nominal.
**Eastern daylight saving time.

Memphis Power System

MEMPHIS — Following indefinite postponement of negotiations for purchase of Memphis Power & Light Company properties the city announced it was proceeding with award of contracts for completion of its own electric distribution system.

Quotations to 12:30

New York Bonds

Quotations to 12:30

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	12:30
1	3⅜s 43-40 June	104.26	104.26	104.26
3	3⅜s 41	107	107	107
15	3⅜s 47-43	108.12	108.12	108.12
6	3¼s 46-43	108.3	103.2	108.3
9	3¼s 46-44	108.9	108.5	108.9
4	4s 54-44	112.16	112.16	112.16
12	3⅜s 47-45	104.28	104.26	104.26
15	3½s 45	104.12	104.8	104.12
10	3s 48-46	106.15	106.7	106.15
16	3s 49-46	107	106.30	107
1	4¼s 52-47	117.15	117.15	117.15
26	3¼s 51-48	103.4	103.4	103.4
20	2½s 48	102.30	102.29	10.9
15	3½s 5-49	108.30	108.20	108.20
856	2½s 53-49	100.21	100.5	100.21
851	2½s 53-50	100.20	100.4	100.20
57	2½s 54-51	102	101.22	102
96	2½s 60-55	102.17	102	102.17
5	2½s 59-56	100.31	100.31	100.31
106	2½s 63-58	100.21	100.6	100.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s 47-42	104.24	104.24	104.24
3	3⅛s 64-44	103.24	103.18	108.24

Home Owners' Loan

1	2½s 49-39	101.30	101.30	101.30
3	3s 52-44	104.30	104.30	104.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	106¼	106m	106m
1	Alb P Wrap 6⅜s '48	37½	37½	37½
1	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	37½	37½	37½
6	Alleghany 5s '50 st	19	20	20
7	Allis Chalm 4s '52	109	108	109
51	Am & For P 5s 2030	48	48½	47
9	AmIGChem 5½s '49	100¾	100½	100¾
6	Am T & T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
39	Am T & T 3½s '56	100⅞	100¼	100½
18	Am T & T 3½s '61	101½	101	101
11	Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¾
5	Arm Del 4s '57	96	96	96
7	Arm Del 4s '58	95½	94¾	95½
32	AT&SF 4s '95	102	100⅞	102
28	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	98	96	98
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	50¼	50	50
11	B&O rfg 6s '95	16½	15	16½
6	B&O 1st 5s '48	40¼	39¾	39¾
9	B&O rfg 5s '95	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
4	4s 54-44	112.16	112.16	112.16
59	B&O cv 4½s '60	12½	11¾	12½
7	B&O 4s 1-60	13¾	13½	13½
10	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128	126	128
4	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102½	102½
26	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¾	97½	97¾
29	Beth Stl 3½s '52	92⅞	91⅝	92⅞
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	26⅞	23⅞	23½
10	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104½	104	104
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	83	81½	83
3	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	102	102	102
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	70	70	70
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94	94	94
2	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111	111	111
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	25	24½	24½
1	Bush Term 4s '52	37	37	37
11	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	109	108½	109
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	112	112	112
25	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	109¾	108¾	109¾
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	109	108½	109
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	108¾	108¾	108¾
16	Can Nor 6½s '46	118½	117⅞	118½
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	90	90	90
33	Can Pac 4s perp	75	74½	75
2	Caro C & O 6s '52	104	103¾	103¾
1	Cen Foundry 5s '41	65	65	65
3	Cen Ill 4½s '63	99	99	99
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	65½	65½	65½
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	73	73	73
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96	96	96
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92	92	92
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	11	11	11
2	CM&SP gen 4s '89	30	30	30
27	Chic Gt West 4s '59	17¼	16¼	17¼
15	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2½
32	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8	7	8
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	15½	15½	15½
10	Chi&NW 4¼s '49	4¼	4	4¼
1	CRI & P 4½s '52A	7	7	7
1	C R I & P 4s '88	15½	15½	15½
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102½	102	102
10	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	85	85	85
2	Childs Co 5s '43	66	66	66
1	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s66	105	105	105
1	CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	97	97	97
1	CCC&StLwhwatval440	87	87	87
5	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	78½	78½	78½
2	Col F & I 5s '70	48½	48½	48½
5	Colmbia Gas '52 May	93	93	93
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	91	91	91
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
74	Com'l Cred 3½s '42	102½	101½	102
1	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
6	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Comwith Ed 4s '81	106⅝	106½	106⅝
99	Comwith Ed Cv3½s58	102⅝	100	102⅝
1	Comwith Ed 3½s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
132	CmwltnEd cv3½s58wi	102½	100½	102½
37	Con Edis 3¼s '48	103½	103½	103½
8	Con Edis 3½s '58	101	101	101
58	Con Oil 3½s '51	100⅝	99	100⅝
4	Consum Pow 3½s'70	104½	104½	104½
3	Consum Pow 3½s'67	105	105	105
8	Container Cor 6s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Crane Co 3½s'55	103½	103½	103½
1	Crane Cork 4s'50	103½	103½	103½
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	30	30	30
1	Cuba RR 7½s'46	40½	40½	40½
2	Cuba RR 5s'52	33⅜	33½	33⅜
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
5	D&RG 4½s'36	10¼	10¼	10
17	D&RG 4s'36	10	9¼	10
1	D&RG W 5s'55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
12	D&RG West 5s'78	8½	8½	8½
10	Det Ed 4½s'61	112½	112½	112½
2	Det Mac Tun 4½s'61	85½	85½	85½
4	Duquesne L 3⅛s'65	108½	108½	108½
3	Elect Auto Lite 4s'53	104½	104½	104½
6	Erie rfg 5s'67	10½	10¼	10¼
16	Erie rfg 5s'75	10¾	10¼	10¾
2	Erie gen lien 4s'96	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Erie cv 4s'53 A	11	11	11
1	Erie cv 4s'53 B	10½	10½	10½
29	Fla E Cst 5s'74	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Fond J&G 2-4s '82 ct	1	1	1
1	Gen Am Inv 5s'52	101½	101½	101½
9	Gen Mot Accept3¼s'51	103½	103¼	103¼
1	Gen Mot Accept3¼s'51	104½	104½	104½
6	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	82	81	82
4	Goodrich 4½s'56	93½	93	93
17	Goodrich 6s '45	87½	87	87½
2	Gt Nor 6½s'46	85	85	85
1	G Bay&W deb B	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	GulfMob&N 5½s'50	75	75	75
7	Gulf StUtil 4s'56	104¾	104	104
6	Gulf St Util 4½s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Hackens Wat 4s'52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	Hocky V 4½s'99	112	112	112
3	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	69½	69	69
2	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	25½	25½	25½
22	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	46¾	46	46¾
4	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13¼	13	13¼
6	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	31	31	31
6	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	39	38¾	38¾
1	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	106	106	106
11	Interb R Tr 7s'33	47½	47½	47½
3	Interlake Iron 4s'47	83	83	83
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	12	12	12
8	Int Hydro El 6s'44	68	68	68
3	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	46½	46½	46½
1	Int Paper 6s'55	80½	80½	80¾
1	Int Paper 5s'47	89½	89½	89½
2	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	90	88½	89
9	Int T&T 4½s'52	59	58	59
36	Int T&T 5s'55	62	58	61¾
3	KC Term 4s'60	106	106	106
7	KC Term 4s'60 reg	105	105	105
1	Kans G&E 4½s'30	104	104	104
3	Koppers Co 4s'51	101	100⅞	101
13	Lac Gas 5½s'53	48¾	47	48
17	Leh Val 4s 2003	14⅞	13½	14⅞
5	Liggett & M 5s'51	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
3	Long Isl rfg 4s'49	73	73	73
1	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	73	73	73
3	Louis & N un 4s'40	97½	97½	97½
1	Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	104½	104½	104½
1	Manhat Ry 4s'90	23	23	23
3	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103	103	103
5	Mead Corp 6s'45 A	102¼	102	102
2	Met W Side E Ch 4s'38	6	6	6
1	MSP&SS Mar 5½s'49	1½	1½	1½
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6	6	6
3	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	36¾	36½	36½
6	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	15	13⅝	15
2	M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	31½	31½	31½
10	Mo Pac 5½s'49	3½	3½	3½
3	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	15	14¾	15
30	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	15½	14¾	15½
37	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	15	14¾	15
4	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	14¾	14¾	14¾
11	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Nat Dairy Pr 4½s'45	105	105	105
6	Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Nati Steel 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
11	NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
9	N O Pub Ser 5s'55 B	98½	98½	98½
1	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	26½	26½	26½
9	NYC rfg 5s 2013	51	48	51
13	NYC 4½s 2013 A	47½	46½	47⅝
4	NYC cn 4s'98	56	56	56
2	NYC 3¼s'52	60	60	60
13	NYC&HRR 4½s 2013	47¾	46	47¾
28	NY Chi & StL 6s'78	47½	45	47½
5	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	32½	32	32½
15	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	31½	30½	31½
3	NY Ch&StL 4s'46	60	60	60
1	NY Edis 3¼s'65	105	105	105
6	NYNH&H 6s'48	13	13	13
34	NYNH&H 4½s'67	12¾	12½	12½
2	NYNH&H 4s'55	11½	11½	11½
4	NYNH&H 4s'56	12	12	12
5	NYNH&H 3½s'56	11½	11½	11½
1	NY C & W 4s 'w 92	7½	7½	7½
4	NY S&W gen 5s'40	5½	5½	5½
10	NY Tel 4½s'39	104¼	104	104¼
4	Niagara Sh 5½s'50	90	89	90
4	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	9½	9	9¼
7	Nor Am Co 5s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Nor Am Edis 5½s'53	102	102	102
1	Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	100¾	100¾	100¾
17	Nor Pac 6s 2047	63½	61⅝	63½
8	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	49	50
2	Nor Pac 4s'97	74½	74	74
15	Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	45	45
13	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	102½	102½	102½
13	Ohio Ed 4s'67	101¾	101	101¾
4	Ohio Ed 4s'65	103	102	102
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	97½	97½	97½
5	OklaG&E 3¾s'66	103½	103½	103½
7	OreRR&Nav 4s'46	103	103	103
6	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	100¼	100	100¼
1	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	104	104	104
9	Pac Gas&El 5s'64	108½	107⅞	108½
8	Pac T&T 3¾s'66 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
21	Panhandle EPL 4s'52	101⅝	100⅝	101⅝
1	Para Pict 3½s'47	74	74	74
1	Pe Oh&Det 4½s '77	92	92	92
1	Penn P&Lt 4½s'81	99¼	98½	99¼
13	Penn RR gen 5s'68	101	99½	101

Sales		High	Low	2:30
2	Penn RR gen 4½s'65	91½	91½	91½
2	Penn RR 4½s deb'70	75	75	75
1	Penn RR gen 4¼s'81	88	88	88
3	Penn RR 3½s'52 E	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Penn RR 3½s'52	75	75	75
1	Peoria & E inc 4s'90	5	5	5
8	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	112½	111	112½
2	Phila Co 5s'67	90	89¾	90
30	Phil Elec 3½s'67	107½	107¼	107⅜
3	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	11	11	11
3	Philippine Ry 4s'37	11¼	11¼	11¼
31	Phillips Pet 3s.48	106¾	105	106½
1	Pitts&WVa 4½s'60 C	41¾	41¼	41¼
12	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	54¾	54	54½
26	Postal Tel&Cab 5½s	15¾	15¾	15½
6	Pressed Stl C 5s'51	80¾	80¾	80¾
3	Purity Bak 5s'48	94¾	94¾	94¾
6	Ready 4½s'97 A	67½	67	67½
10	Republic Stl 5½s'54	106	106	106
4	Republic Stl 4½s'61	84¾	84¾	84½
5	Republic Stl 4½s'56	85	85	85
1	Richfield Oil 4s'52	101½	101½	101½
1	Rio Gr W cit 4s'49	12½	12½	12½
3	Roch G&E 4½s'77 D	121	121	121
5	Saguenay Pow 4¼'66	102	101	101
2	St L S F 5s'50 B	9	9	9
3	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	7	7	7
11	St L S F 4½s'78	8	8	8
8	St L S F 4s'50 A	8¾	8	⅝ 8½
1	St L SF4s'50A ct	7	7	7
1	StPkKC Sh L 4½s'41	6	6	6
11	San Diego G&E 4s'65	108½	108½	108½
7	Seab A L cn 6s'45	8¼	8¼	8¼
9	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Shell Un 2½s'51	101½	101½	101½
3	Shinnian-Am 5½'41	71	71	71
1	Skelly Oil 4s'51	101½	101½	101½
15	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	104¼	104¼	104¼
8	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	106	106	106
1	So Cal Gas 4s'65	108½	108½	108½
4	So Pac 4½s'49	41½	39	41½
33	Sou Pac 4½s'81	42	39	42
19	So Pac 4½s'69	42	39	42
5	So Pac rfg 4s'55	59¼	59¼	59¼
2	So Pac cit 4s'49	42	42	42
13	So Pac 4½s'46	55	54½	54½
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46¼	46	46¼
14	South Ry 6½s'56	56	53¾	56
2	South Ry gen 6s'56	50	50	50
2	South Ry cn 5s'94	67	67	67
15	South Ry gen 4s'56	41	41	41
2	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	109	109	109
4	S W Bell Tel 3s'68	100¾	100	100
9	S W Gas&El 4s'60	105	105	105
42	Stand Oil NJ 3s'61	102	101	102
26	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	99¼	98	99¼
14	Studebaker 6s cv '45	74	72½	74
1	Swift &Co3¼s'50	106	106	106
1	Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	101	101	101
1	T RR A StL4s'53	100½	100½	100½
20	TexCorp 3½s'51	103⅝	103½	103⅝
10	Tex&Pist 5s 2000	112	112	112
4	Tex&Pac 5s'79 C	79	79	79
7	Tex&c Pac 5s'80D	78½	78½	78½
5	Third Ave aj 5s'60	5	5	5
3	Tide Wat AssoO3½s'52	102¾	102½	102¾
2	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107	107	107
5	Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s'52	72	70¾	72
3	Unit Drug 5s'53	69½	69½	69½
17	US Steel 3¼s'48	102	101	102
1	Util P&L 5s'59	45	45	45
2	Vanadium 5s'41	90	90	90
2	Va El & Pow 4s'55A	105	103½	103½
24	Virginian Ry 3½s'66	103	102½	103
5	Walker H 4½s'45	104½	104½	104½
1	Walwrth 4s'55	61	61	61
11	Warner Bros 6s'39	73	71	73
4	Warren Bros 6s'41	21	21	21
9	Wash Wat Pw 5s'39	102½	102½	102½
20	Westch Lt 3½s '67	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
7	West Shore 4s 2361	48	47	48
1	WestVaP&Pap 4½s52	102	102	102
1	Westn Md. 4s '52	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	20½	20½	20½
2	Westn2Pac 5s '46 asd	19	19	19
5	Western Un 5s '51	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
6	Western Un 5s '60	67½	67¼	67½
5	Western Un 4½s '50	60½	60¼	60½
3	Wilson & Co 4s '55	100¾	100½	100½
3	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	104¾	104½	104½
22	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100½	100½	100½
7	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	47	46	47
23	Argentine 4½s '71	87½	87½	87½
21	Australia 5s '55	92½	88	92½
30	Australia 5s '57	92½	87½	92½
10	Australia 4½s '56	85½	85½	85½
4	Belgium 7s '55	106	105	106
2	Belgium 6½s '49	98	98	98
8	Belgium 6s '55	97	96½	96½
2	Brazil 8s '41	9	9	9
2	Brazil 6½s '26-.57	9	9	9
6	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	9	9	9
1	Breda,Erne 7s '54	72	72	72
6	Budapest 6s '62	7¼	7¼	7¼
5	BuenA4½s&I½s Aug'76	49½	49½	49½
1	Bulgaria 7s '67	33	33	33
21	Canada 5s '52	107	106	107
29	Canada 4s '60	106	103	106
19	Canada 3¼s '61	98¾	93¼	98⅝
5	Canada 3s '67	94¼	94	94
5	Canada 2¼s '44	99	98¾	99
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15	15	15
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15	15	15
1	Chile 7s '42	17	17	17
2	Chile 6s 61 Jan	17	17	17
4	Chile 6s 61 Feb	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Chile 6s '63	16¾	16¾	16⅝
20	Colomb 6s '61Jan	15½	14¾	15
5	Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	24	24	24
3	Copenhag 5s '52	86	86	86
8	Copenhag 4½s '53	83	83	83
7	Cuba 5½s '53	101	100	100
10	Cuba 5½s '45	67	66	67
13	Cuba 4½s '77	55½	55½	55½
8	Denmark 5s '42	93	93	93
11	Denmark 5½s '55	95

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Seller; Latest fad, $1 Assortment 21 beautiful folders with sender's initial in embossed Gold—Silver. Profit 50c. Many other smart assortments. Name-imprinted folders, 50 for $1. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 465 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Card Winners Earn extra money daily showing my Different Kind $1 Christmas Box You make 50c a box profit; complete line box assortments; 50 for $1 Personals; no experience needed; free sample offer SCHWER. Dept. H-239, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1. assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla. Fitchburg 6-55, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Complete line of box assortments and headquarters for name imprints; samples on approval; liberal profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books, Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 231, Chicago

SELL 50 Personal Christmas Cards—$1.00. Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. X-519, Chicago.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-3 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street

GIFT SHOPS

"California's finest line of Incense and Perfume." Very attractive. Dealers write. PACIFIC PERFUME PRODUCTS Metropolitan Box 5202, Los Angeles, Calif.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
VAN AND STORAGE
REX L. HODGES, Inc.
REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—INSURANCE

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS PRINTED—Choice regular or double size and 5x7 enlargement 25c coin; reprints 3c. CANDID CAMERA LABORATORIES, Box 5089, Metropolitan Station, Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE

INCOME PROPERTY ONLY
Years of successful experience in serving our clients. To buy or sell we offer the facilities of this organization without obligation
A. M. BEAVER, REALTOR
5200 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. WA 1103
Let us take care of your Property Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property Management
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN to demonstrate Sandra Cosmetics, (Monitor advertised) to friends and neighbors; commission basis. Write SANDRA INC., 2212 W. 7th St., Los Angeles. EX. 2929.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th) Route 9—Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BIGGER Christmas Card Profits. Sell season's finest Personal Folders, with name. Big commissions. Also unique "Copper Gift Box" 21-card $1 Assortment—amazing seller. 8 other smart assortments. Write for samples. Janes Art Studios, 136 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ART student desires work as evening housekeeper in Philadelphia; Christian Science home preferred. Write MARIE NELSON, 309 South Fourth St., Catawissa, Pa.

COMPANION-Housekeeper, cultured American woman, educated abroad, desires position; location optional. F-13, Room 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HOTEL tea room or club catering manager desires position; graduate dietitian; highly experienced; go anywhere. Room 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212

BALTIMORE, MD.—3 rooms, 1st floor, back porch, newly papered and painted; $28 per month. 2702 Parkwood Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Large selection of apartments, furnished or unfurnished. R. E. KEYES, 1601 Mass. Ave.

Commonwealth Avenue
Near Hereford Street
Newly remodelled one-room, kitchenette and bath apartments, including gas and electricity, fireplace, two closets, overlooking the MALL. $50-$55
DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN
5 Arlington Street, Boston COM. 4430

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Homelike apartments in a dignified building; fireplaces; 3 to 6 rooms; $60 to $120; 2½ minute walk to Christian Science church and subway; Forest Arms Apartments, 1 Ascan Ave. Bou 8-10461

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments
IN THE FENWAY
1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, 2 and 3 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $32 to $60
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St.
Boston COM. 5500

SUMMER ST., West End, MALDEN, MASS.—8-room suite, modern and unusual in detail, air-conditioned, tiled bath with shower, tiled kitchen with stainless steel sinks, electric exhaust fan, continuous hot water, fireplace, janitor service. SEE MR. McDONALD, 34 Chestnut St., Malden.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

MRS. M. LORD, Designer and Maker of Gowns, Coats and Suits; Alterations. 344 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. Tel. COM. 2434.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2880.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GENUINE Spanish mantilla (black), appraised $35; heavily embroidered, fringed Chinese shawl, $50. Box C-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

Fine Values in Storage and Factory Furniture, Rugs, etc.
BETTER HOMES INSTITUTE
10 Union Sq., Somerville
WATERTOWN FURNITURE CO.
70 Main St., Watertown

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer 13 West Street, Boston HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to give intelligent service and companionship to young man; Christian Scientist preferred; honest, sincere worker with references required; moderate salary, but good home. Write Box W-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

HELP WANTED

COUPLE, small dairy farm, dry hand milker, clean, particular, willing workers; woman to assist in house; steady position; have own cottage; write references and wages expected. H. SPENKE, R. D. #3, Honesdale, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DIETITIAN, Christian Scientist, experienced purchasing foodstuffs, planning menus, directing help for well-established institution. Box X-77, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanents; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. HOllis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SEE THIS home, perfect condition; hot water, heated by oil; 2-car garage; excellent location for rest and study. Box C-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS, MASS.—Modern 4-room heated; piazza, finished cellar; fine, elevated, quiet; convenient location; adults; $50. JAM. 2000.

IRON WORK

IRON WORK — FENCES
All types of iron work repaired or replaced by experienced men.
BUCKLEY IRON WORKS
Established 1891
110 Fellows St., Roxbury, Boston
J.IGhlands 7977 Parkway 0849 Bluehills 2129

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 323 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

MOVING—Local and long distance; large padded vans and experienced men; agent Allied Van Lines. HENRY P. TOWNSEND, Westfield, N. J.; phone West. 2-1621; 224 Elmer St.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's suite, 551 Fifth Ave.; mornings; well-furnished; southern exposure. Write Box D-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

OCEANSIDE, N. Y.—Paying guest accommodated in quiet, cheerful, modern home ½ mile from R. R. station. MRS. E. HANNER, 39 Roosevelt St. Tel. Rockville Center 2810-M.

QUIET home of culture for Christian Scientists. THE BONNIE WEE COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C.

TRUEX HOME
Comfort, Service, Reasonable
New York City—AC. 2-7133
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Oakwood 1678

PIANO TUNING

PIANOS and players tuned, repaired, bought, sold; service within 50 miles. E. G. Shaheen, 8 Plympton St. TRO. 0519, Cambridge, Mass.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

ANDREW HAYE & SON
Farmhouse nestled on hillside, 7 rooms, improvements, new barn, 2-car garage, poultry house, fruit, spring, garden soil; 18 miles to Newark; $6800; other bargains. 135 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Albord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts
ARLINGTON HTS MASS.—Single homes $8400 and up; insurance of all kinds. GUY EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave. ARL. 4299.
FOREST HILLS; L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504.
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5253

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 21 Frost St.—Wanted, middle-aged or elderly lady to board; good home; pleasant front room, references. TRO. 9142.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at Hotel Troy; quiet, rest and study, near church; $1.00 daily, up. 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Nice rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, 120 Hemenway St., Suite 3—If you are looking for an unusually pleasant and comfortable room, call COM. 9725.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suites 2-4—Desirable rooms; permanent and transient. COM. 8291. R. PENDEXTER.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—An unusually attractive one or two room suite, lovely studio living room, pleasant bedroom, private bath, kitchen privileges, furnished or not, reasonable rental. LON. 5452.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two pleasant, furnished rooms, private bath, newly decorated; overlooking garden; near cars; business women; reasonable. Longwood 2167.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large corner room, attractively furnished, near bath; business man, woman; excellent location; private family. LON. 2198.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, sunny room; private family; parking. 6 Jenness Road.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Sq.—Three unusual rooms, reasonable; suitable for business men or students. 1601 Mass. Ave.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137th (Apt. 62)—Cheerful, newly decorated single, facing Hudson; home atmosphere, good transportation; conveniences; reasonable; business person.

N. Y. C., 78 Manhattan (103rd) — Only roomer; new elevator apartment (furnished or unfurnished); 8th Ave. subway, elevated, buses; $6. HALSEY.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients, EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6C—Unusually well furnished, light studio; elevator apartment; centrally located; gentleman preferred.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave.—Beautiful outside room, running water; also two small rooms; refined family. Young, Atwater 9-0659.

N. Y. C.—Discriminating guests; nice environment; $6-$8 (with private bath, kitchenette, $12.50). 925 West End Ave. (105th), 6 North.

N. Y. C., 323 Central Park West, Apt. 112—Desirable for business person; separate from apartment; quiet, privacy, conveniences.

N. Y. C., W. 114th (Columbia)—Sunny room, cheerful, quiet apt.; business woman or teacher. Mornings, Cathedral 8-6187, Bingham.

N. Y. C., 201 E. 68th St.—Large, sunny, front, double room; southern exposure; kitchen privileges; reasonable. SHERIN.

PHILADELPHIA, West — Rooms, double, single; private family; one block from elevated and suburban bus; housekeeping if desired. 56 N. Hirst St.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
107 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—American woman desires sunny room; cultured family; possibly simple board; prefer Fifties between Madison and 8th Aves.; best references. Write Box K-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHARLES LAGOURGUE STUDIOS
For Better SINGING and MUSICIANSHIP
Send for Information
35 West 57th Street, New York City

DRAWING, water color, painting; private instruction or classes; student of Friesz, Paris; Eliot O'Hara, Maine. J. W. S. COX, Jr., Phone Cir. 5133.

FRENCH lessons by Parisienne conversation, grammaire, beginners, advanced, reasonable rate. MADEMOISELLE SILVESTRE, 611 W. 137th (Apt. 62), N. Y. C. ED. 4-6776.

MY FRENCH PHONETICS course is valuable to those wishing to perfect their pronunciation; beginners also; a free interview will convince you. BLANCHE MAUCLAIRE, Regent 4-4789, N. Y. C.

PIANO—CLASS and INDIVIDUAL
MRS. GORDON ROBERTS
205 West 57th St., N. Y. C. CI. 7-5420

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0078-0034-W, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 80 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Bers. 6-8333.

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED

CARETAKER, all round handy man, drives car; wife, good cook, general housework, no laundry; good references. Write Box A-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER—Private estate, middle-aged, married; go anywhere; mechanical ability; references. Box W-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—American, middle-aged, clean character, single; free to travel; knows Florida. Box A-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man willing start bottom of good concern to work into salesmanship; intelligent, ambitious; fluent speaker. Write Box S-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AVAILABLE—A woman's services, training along institutional lines, efficient, adaptable house director, tea room manager, experienced chauffeur; any locality. LON. 5452 (Brookline, Mass.).

COMPANION, competent household director, driver, licensed; willing; middle-aged American. Write Box A-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ENGLISHWOMAN, wide experience in homemaking, seeks an executive position; highest references as house mother, hostess, teacher. Box C-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSERY-Governess, companion; willing to assist with household duties; experienced. Write Box W-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE—Experienced practical nurse; at liberty to go wherever needed. Write Box X-80, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY—Thorough knowledge office routine; rapid, accurate typist; dependable, methodical. Write Box K-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WAITRESS-Chambermaid desires post New York City; references. Write Box X-73, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WELL-EDUCATED, refined lady of broad experience and various accomplishments desires place as companion to elderly lady. Box B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

COLLINGSWOOD

BARTLETT-SEAMAN Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

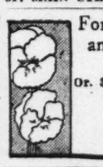
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROVE BEAUTY SHOPPE

Expert
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
273 NO. GROVE STREET
OR 3-0797
At Park Avenue

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

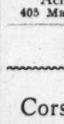
East Orange Homemakers!
Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7875


For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1244—Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

ADAM HATS
Sold Exclusively in the Oranges by
THE LOMAR CO.
536 Main Street

For Custom-Built Upholstery
Furniture Repairing
Slip Covers and Drapes Made to Order Consult
PHILIP SCHMIDT
Acme-Central Upholstery Co.
405 Main Street Or. 8-3270

HACKENSACK

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store

Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
HOBOKEN
Interest Paid on Savings Deposited on or before the 10th Business Day of Next Month
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

IRVINGTON

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

• Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Pabstett Standard Cheese, 2 for 27c
Heinz Products
Norwegian Sardines
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

BLANKEN HARDWARE, Inc.
1988 Springfield Ave. SO 2-1259
Seasonable Items
Storm Sash, Sherwin-Williams Paint, Furnace Pipe

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Now Ready to Serve You at Our New Address
Furniture, Rugs, Bedding
DAWTON'S
637 VALLEY ROAD MONTCLAIR 2-9188

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 3-3210 and 2-3211

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

KEHLBECK'S
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
Free Delivery
219 Bellevue Ave.
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. M-3-0630

C. Johnson & Co., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BOOKS GIFTS
Greeting Cards Circulating Library
(Join Free—10c for 3 Days)
CLAIRIDGE BOOK & GIFT SHOP
11 Church St., Montclair, N. J. MO. 2-0763

Oriental Rugs Plain Carpets
C. M. ARSLANIAN
In Business Over 25 Years
25 SOUTH PARK STREET
Washing, Repairing, Dyeing Rugs

NEWARK

Rest your feet
WHILE YOU WALK!
AIR-O-PEDICS
Dress Your Feet and Ease them too!
Sizes 4 to 10
AAAA to EEE
Most Styles
6.50

Air-O-Pedic Shoe Shop
119 Halsey Street, Newark

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done
CRESCENT *will do it.*
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jetticks
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. $5 to $6
235 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Waterman Fountain Pens, Toys, Games
21 Vose Ave. S. O. 2-1656

REFURNISH
Suiting Your Individual Budget
HARRIET E. ACH
Member of
American Institute of Decorators
122 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-7944

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC

Phone Passaic 2-9022
ETTA'S, Inc.
Gowns—Frocks
699 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

ABBOTT'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Barbizon's Slips
Underwear, Pajamas
Quaker and Holeproof Hosiery
MAIN AVENUE

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
Have You Seen Tepper's New Street Floor?
"A Safe Place to Shop"

Rosenbaum's invites you to open a charge account
A convenient way for you to shop
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
79 Teaneck Road Hack 2-6314
Property Management

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose, Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

RUTHERFORD

for MEN *and* BOYS
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES AND HABERDASHERY
at
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

CENTRAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats and Sea Food
FREE DELIVERY
Summit 6-1116-7-8 366 Springfield Ave. SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal
INC.
Heating Engineers
OIL HEATING—FUEL OIL
AIR CONDITIONING
PLUMBING — METAL WORK
WATER SOFTENERS
Sum. 6-2808 387 Springfield Ave.

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
FURNITURE
CAN BE CLEANED
The Charge Is Moderate
37 Union Place Summit 6-2122-23

The Juvenile Shop
Fashions for Children
from Infancy to Fourteen Years
Apparel of the Better Kind at Moderate Prices
378 Springfield Ave. Summit

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Schuster's Meat Market

118 ELM STREET
Phone WEstfield 2-0547

VISWAT'S DAIRY, Inc.
235 North Ave. W. Tel. 2-0620
Our MILK and CREAM are under strict laboratory control and come from specially inspected Dairy Farms

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

These Famous Shoes Meet at
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 Hamilton St., Allentown
Arch Preserver, Peacock, Vitality, Arnold, Authentic
Walk-Over, Dr. Locke, Rhythm Step, Balance in Motion, Bilt-Rite, Florsheim

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHESTER

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
FUEL OIL
DEMPSTER OIL HEAT and Air-Conditioning Co.
1204 Providence Ave.
Phone Chester 22130

SPEARE BROTHERS
FUR-TRIMMED COATS
Quality Garments at 25% to 40% SAVINGS
7th and Edgmont Ave.

RETREAD TIRES!
Let us rebuild your tires with safe winter traction now. Guaranteed new-tire mileage at half the new-tire price!
HARRIS & LEONARD
1301 West 9th Street, Chester

It's Time . . .
TO PHONE CHESTER 6615
for those fine quality
Made-to-Order Shades
Armstrong's Linoleum *First Class Upholstering*
D. SPRUANCE HALL
22nd and Upland St., Chester, Pa.

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
61st Anniversary
Now in Progress.
Shop for Bargains

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
The knowledge, experience and skill that spell comfortable fitting is available in this corset department on the Mezzanine.
Make your next foundation a
MODART

HARRISBURG

OVER 70 VARIETIES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CHEESE
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
1010 NORTH THIRD STREET
"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

Drapery Service
May we submit estimates on your Draperies, Shades, Curtains, Venetian Blinds, Carpets, Rugs, Gift Items, etc.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices.
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg Ph. 3-6138

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

CHAPEAU D'ART
14 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
Smart Fall Millinery from $5
Special Attention of Kathryn Altman
ARD. 2826

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

For Salads
BONED CHICKEN
For Sandwiches
Potted Ham and Chicken
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

KARP
Cleaners and Dyers
Spring and Fall Suits Cleaned and Repaired
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Hutchison's
Jewelry Store

Repairing of
• Clocks
• Watches
• Jewelry
217 York Road Ogontz 1416

WOMEN'S APPAREL

LIL-LEE, Inc.
WEST AVE., Opp. Bank
The Shop That Shops for You!

Appliances and Oil Burners
JENKINTOWN - GLENSIDE
Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
220 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 375

PHILADELPHIA

PAINTING—PAPERING
Hardwood Floors
Industrial
Institutional
Brush or Spray Painting
PAINTING DECORATING CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA
Edward Kay Co.
5421 Market Street
She 7900 West 2368

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 8812

PRINTING
Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts
Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradlee Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Lom. 2274 3 South 10th St.

Flat and Raised Letter
PRINTING
For Social and Business Purposes
100 Wedding Invitations . . . $3.00
Samples Sent Free
EMMERT'S
42 N. 8TH ST. WALNUT 2700

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 No. Front Street
Reg. 3844 Philadelphia East 9288

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7943
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POMEROY'S
GOLDEN HARVEST
A rare opportunity to save on everything you need for your family, your home, or yourself.

Manning-Armstrong
Foot-Craft Shoes
Foot-Saver Shoes
Reading Allentown

More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

CARRIE L. DeWILDE
Successor to
F. L. CRANE
330 Lackawanna Ave.

Furs
Coats, Capes, Neckpieces, Muffs
Remodeling and Repairs

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
921 South Main Avenue

Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
140 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5263

Joseph A. Sheeley
"Quality Drug Store"
Cor. Adams Avenue and Linden Street
Try Our Fine Sodas and Sundaes
ICE CREAM CONES
DE MUIR CLEANSING PATELS
SHAVING BRUSHES AND SOAP
YARDLEY'S TOILETRIES
CLEANSING TISSUES

C.M.DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing
Select your Christmas cards now—and HERE

Schultheis Florist
Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
612 LINDEN STREET PHONE 3246

SEWICKLEY

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

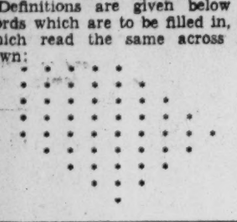
Cryptogram

Let's "C" you do this one from The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League:

X Y Z J K, XLNOPZQZKRSTZ XPUOVSX XPUOVLHPJNR XLK-VJSK XYZTZP XLKXYARSLKR, XLKRZBAZKVYU XJARZ XLK-RSCZPJDYZ XQZZPEAY XLN-NZKV.

Inverted Pentagon

Definitions are given below for words which are to be filled in, and which read the same across and down:



(1) Gazed intently. (2) One that opens. (3) Gratifies. (4) One that enamels. (5) Assigns. (6) Narrates. (7) Var. of Settee. (8) A thing. (9) S.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing SHIP to MAST in 8 moves.

In How Many Hours?

A messenger travels 5 miles an hour for 6 hours, when another messenger starts out at the same place and follows him at the rate of 7 miles an hour. In how many hours will the second overtake the first?

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Is 'the Humidity' Rather Than Just 'the Heat'?

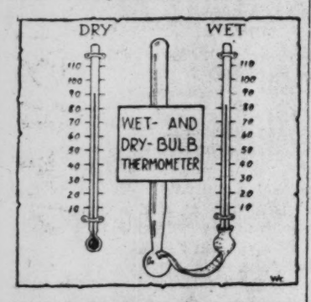
Mr. B. F. C., of Massapequa Park, N. Y., writes: "I wonder if you could say something about Humidity in your column? I must confess that I don't understand these high humidity percentages we get over the radio. For instance, all this week we have been hearing, "Humidity 91 per cent." If that means what it sounds like to me, we are only nine points off from solid water, and Noah had better watch his record!"

Well, to begin with, humidity is a term used to indicate the moisture condition of the atmosphere. This moisture is in the form of water vapor, an odorless, colorless, invisible gas.

At any given temperature and pressure, the air can hold a certain amount of this water vapor, or water that has evaporated. The amount of water that it does hold constitutes its absolute humidity. The amount that it does hold, written as a fraction over the amount that it can hold, constitutes its relative humidity; and this figure, expressed in per cent, is the one frequently given over the radio.

When the relative humidity reaches 100 per cent, the saturation point (not "solid water") is reached. The saturation point is the point at which the air (under existing conditions refuses to hold any more water vapor, and consequently evaporation ceases. Beyond the saturation point, the water vapor begins to condense into tiny droplets, as in the formation of clouds and fog.

As the relative humidity rises, the rate of evaporation becomes slower.



The evaporation of perspiration helps to cool us off. The faster the evaporation, the greater its cooling effect, and vice versa. Consequently, the lower the humidity the less we notice the heat.

Relative humidity is measured by a wet-and dry-bulb thermometer, a form of hygrometer. It consists of two thermometers, side by side, the bulb of one moistened by a wick leading from a container of water, while the bulb of the other is dry. To use this hygrometer, the air is fanned so that it blows across both bulbs; and readings are taken from the two thermometers. Evaporation from the wick cools the wet-bulb thermometer; and the less the relative humidity; the greater the difference between the two readings. Tables which give the dry reading and the wet reading and the relative humidity are used with this hygrometer. **W. P. Keasbey**

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Marcus My Son"

In bringing to a close "the first epistle general of Peter," that famed apostle refers affectionately to "Marcus my son" (I Pet. 5:13) as one who joined him in sending greetings to the churches which he was addressing.

There is general agreement that the Marcus in question was none other than the Mark familiar to us as the writer of the second gospel (Marcus and Mark being variant forms of the same name); and it is highly probable that the words "my son" imply that Mark was a student and personal convert of Peter. What makes this the more probable is the fact that Mark's mother, Mary, was a leading member of the Jerusalem church (Acts 12:12), and that Peter often visited in that home, returning there after his release from prison. Peter, moreover, is thought to have provided Mark with the information on which his gospel was based.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Clean, comprehensive cryptic cryptograms contain clever conclusions, consequently cause considerable cheerful comment.

Inverted Pentagon: Pored, opener, regales, enameler, delegates, relates, setee, res, S.

Letter Changing: Ship, slip, slid, said, maid, mad, malt, mast.

In How Many Hours?: 15 hours.

What They Say

Reformer

"In a way, every poet is a reformer, trying to rescue a world from the sin of ugliness."—Le Baron Cooke.

Frankensteins

"We must dominate our machines or they may dominate us. Along with this challenge comes a warning—a challenge in the tremendous human energy released and saved—a warning because of the present confusion, all too prevalent, as to what it has been released for."—Miss Eloise Davison.

Gnarled Pine

Monitor Camera Club from Marvin McCray, Lakeside, Calif.

Taken at Sentinel Dome, Yosemite National Park

A Flamingo Party

Monitor Camera Club from Else Buchenbeyer, Hamburg, Germany

This Somewhat Stilted Group Was Photographed at the Hagenbeck Animal Park Near Hamburg, Germany

Daily Anecdote

"Without Ceasing"

Someone once asked Stonewall Jackson to explain his understanding of the Bible commands to be "instant in prayer" and to "pray without ceasing."

"I can give you my idea of it by illustration," Jackson replied, "if you will not think I am setting myself up as a model for others. I have so fixed the habit in my own mind that I never raise a glass of water to my lips without lifting my heart to God in thanks and prayer for the water of life. Then, when we take our meals, there is the grace. Whenever I drop a letter in the post office, I send a petition along with it for God's blessing upon its mission and the person to whom it is sent. When I break the seal of a letter just received, I stop to ask God to prepare me for its contents and make it a messenger of good. When I go to my classroom and await the arrangement of the cadets in their places, that is my time to intercede with God for them. And so in every act of the day I have made the practice habitual."

Quotation for Today

A NOBLE aim
Faithfully kept, is as a noble deed;
In whose pure sight all virtue doth succeed.

—WORDSWORTH

Brevities

Toronto Star: About the only fixed line on the map these days is the equator, and that's an imaginary one.

Greensboro Daily News: If only the world could agree on a closed season for the dove of peace!

New York State Journal: The really successful automobile salesman is one who can make you take out your own fountain pen to sign on the dotted line.

Los Angeles Times: If and when California begins paying off $30 every Thursday, the chambers of commerce can forget the climate.

Washington Post: Then there's the sad case of the man who spent the summer in a trailer and came home and got lost in the living room.

Detroit News: Misprint: A tennis writer in the East, giving a column to two Australians, fails to identify them as Men from Down Under.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Electric Light Bulbs

A boy in our city has found that by going from door to door with a basket of electric light bulbs, he can sell one or more at almost every house.

Having a variety of different watt sizes, he discovers that in some homes, electric light bulbs have long ago burned out, but the folks keep forgetting to buy them when shopping. Having them brought to their door proved to be a great help to housewives, and they soon learn to look for the lad's coming.—Delaplane H., Evansville, Ind.

Odds and Ends

The "A's" Have It

Almost all the alphabets of the world, no matter how unlike they may be in other ways, have A as their first letter.

If You Want Dry Ice

When dry ice was first produced commercially in 1922, a ton of it cost $150. Today a ton of it costs only $35.

In Lighter Vein

The Camera Enthusiast

A ten-year-old boy rushed into the shop.

"Father's being chased by a bull," he cried.

"What can I do about it?" asked the shopkeeper.

"Put a new roll of film in my camera."—Tit-Bits.

The Old Days

In a mining town in Southern Rhodesia, some of the residents were growling about a few hours' cessation of the municipal water supply.

Grunted an old-timer in the corner: "I remember once, way back in the early days, when the water was cut off for two days before anyone noticed it."—Tit-Bits.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Long Words

A paper and pencil game that is heaps interesting!

Hostess distributes pencils and papers and chooses a long word—say, "Constantinople." Guests are told to write this word down vertically, and, opposite it, to reverse it and write it vertically—each letter under the other.

The idea of the game is to write the longest word one can think of beginning with the first letter (C) and ending with the last letter (E); then write the longest word beginning with O and ending with L; and so on.

Have guests read aloud their lists, and the person having the greatest number of letters in his 14 word wins.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Little Chauncey

Unpremeditated

Lord Russell, the English magistrate, was once listening to a glib, shifty-eyed prisoner protest his innocence. Although appearances were against the man, he was putting up a pretty good case, and was insisting to his Lordship that he was the soul of honor and had never committed a crime.

At length, failing to hear the last few words of a remark the prisoner made, Lord Russell inquired, "What was your last sentence?"

"Six months hard labor, m'Lord," was the instant reply.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread Upon the Waters

Portland, Ore.

A pleasant story of "bread upon the waters" concerns a family newly arrived from Nebraska to Oregon, and a resident of Portland.

In 1920 the Portland resident was traveling through the middle-west for an Oregon firm, selling fruit. At one town his truck, loaded down with apples, broke down at the edge of the community. The day had turned cold and he realized that he should get his truck into a protected garage for the night. But the garagemen were unable to help him until the next day. At the same time he was dismayed at the thought that the delay of two or more days would cut his small margin of profit for the long trip.

A young man happened to be in the garage and overheard the conversation between the Oregonian and the mechanics. He said, "We have a truck you could use; and I have three brothers who would be glad to help you transfer your load into our truck." The lad insisted that the stranger might use the truck for only the gas and the oil that he would put in it.

This then was what the Oregonian did; and he succeeded in moving his apples so that when he came back for his repaired truck he was able to start back to Oregon. He took the names of the people—and the years passed.

In the fall of 1937 a man came into the brokerage and commission house in which there was a vacancy in the warehouse.

He applied for the work, gave his name and address to the office girl, and departed, as the manager was not in. More men applied, and some seemed better qualified.

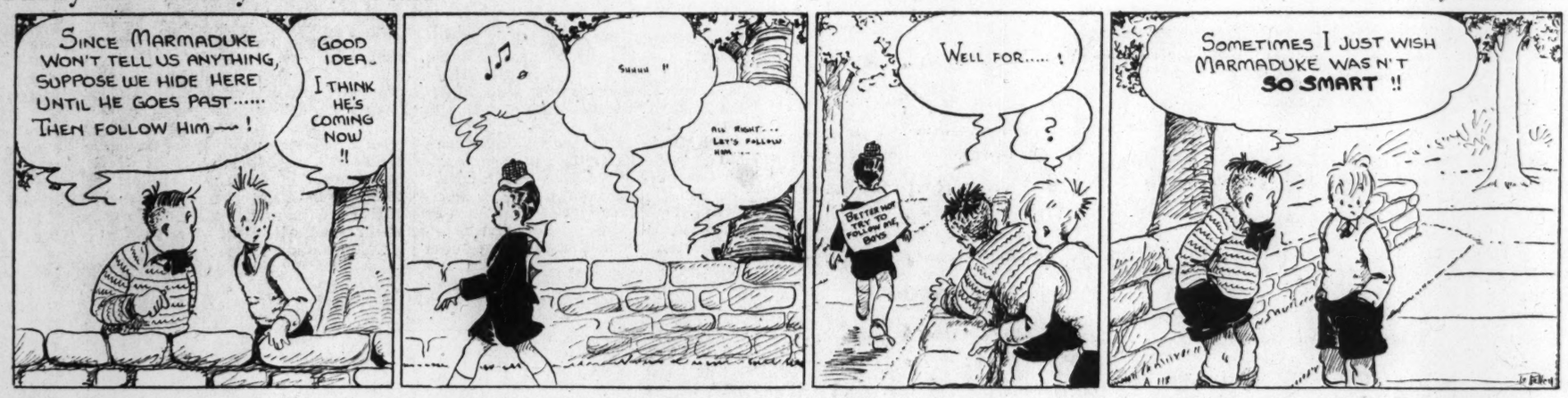
When the manager came in he told the girl to write for the best qualified man, and forget the others. Then for some reason he said, "No, guess I'd better look them all over—it would be fairer when there are so many men needing work."

When he came to one name he paused and said, "This is familiar somehow. I think you should write him to come in and see me Monday morning."

On Monday morning the man did come. He was the benefactor of 1920! And because of a friendly act years ago, he was rewarded with a good position in a time of need.

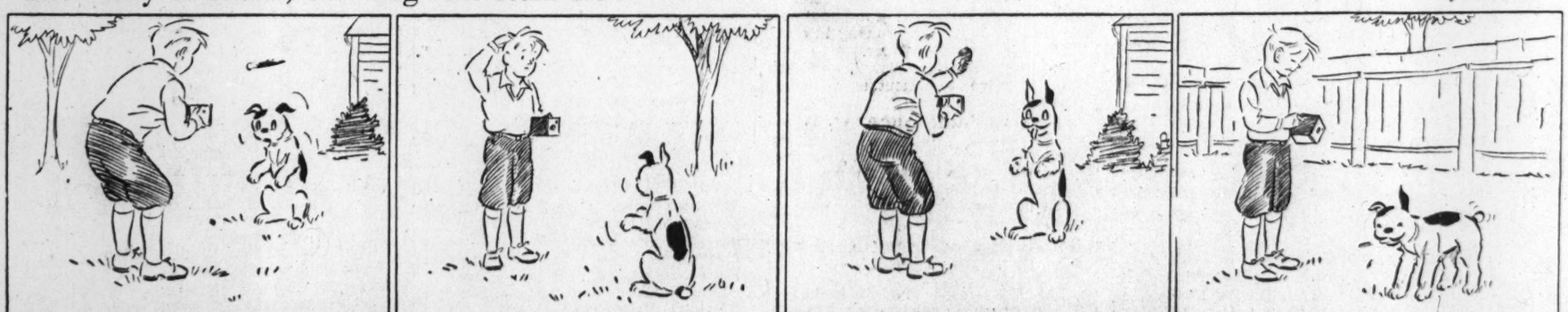
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Foiled*

By Le Pelley


SINCE MARMADUKE WON'T TELL US ANYTHING, SUPPOSE WE HIDE HERE UNTIL HE GOES PAST..... THEN FOLLOW HIM—!
GOOD IDEA. I THINK HE'S COMING NOW !!
Sssuuu !!
ALL RIGHT... LET'S FOLLOW HIM...
WELL FOR.....!
?
BETTER NOT TRY TO FOLLOW PAT, BOYS
SOMETIMES I JUST WISH MARMADUKE WAS N'T SO SMART !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Cookie Did It*

By Carmack


The Boss wanted to take a picture of me sitting up today and he kept saying "cheer up," or something like that-
But I couldn't figure out what that had to do with sitting up-
Finally though, he got a cookie-and then I must have done everything just right because he snapped my picture-
And gave me the cookie!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Touchdown!*

By The Hagers

BEEP-BE-E-EP
I STARTED FOR THE GAME TODAY. DUCKS HURRIED BY ALONG THE WAY.
I REALIZED A FOOTBALL FAN MUST TRAVEL IN A CARAVAN.
WOW!
YIP-EE!
?!
I TRIED AND TRIED TILL ALMOST DARK TO FIND A PLACE WHERE I COULD PARK.
EXIT
WITH ONE PLAY LEFT WHEN I GOT IN, THAT FORWARD PASS MADE DRAKEVILLE WIN!

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Conflict in Bylaws

Question: Our bylaws read in part: (a) "Directors shall be elected . . . in January and shall serve until and including the annual meeting one year following . . . (b) they shall not be eligible to serve for more than three years in succession . . . and (c) after their terms have expired, shall not again be eligible . . . until three years have elapsed."

A member served one year on the board, then was off one year. Was that member then eligible for election? In other words, what would constitute a term?

Answer: This bylaw is self-contradictory. The term is one year. This is fixed under portion (a). Consequently, if portion c) were literally applied, anyone having served one year, which would constitute a term, would not again be eligible "until three years have elapsed." This however, would directly conflict with the wording in section (b) which expressly permits election for three years in succession. The only conclusion possible seems to be that the word "term" in portion (c) was intended to mean a period of three years in succession, but that would conflict with section (a).

In the circumstances, the interpretation would have to be based upon the custom that has been followed. If it has been the practice to allow members to serve on the board three years in succession, the member described, who has served only one year, should be ruled eligible. To rule otherwise would be equivalent to ruling that all members who have served two or three years in succession have served the second or third term illegally.

But the bylaw should be amended to correct the contradictory statement. The wording in section (c) should be changed so that instead of "after their terms have expired," it would read "after they have served such a period," or more explicitly, "after they have served three terms in succession."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Power of Peace

As humanity gets a closer look at the face of war peace becomes positively and progressively powerful. The deep desire for peace becomes determination and the will to peace begins to find a way. The peoples of earth have been saying "We want peace; we can't stop war." But that mesmeric helplessness is passing. The last few hours have seen powerful pressures developing to make peaceful purposes effective. Not only has the frightful face of war become clearer; the futility and folly of war have come into the white light of truth.

The statements of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Chamberlain have left no ground for action which would precipitate catastrophe. The people of every nation which can hear the truth believe as Mr. Roosevelt said, that "the use of force on a scale likely to result in war is as unnecessary as it is unjustifiable." To some extent the German people understand that. Reports from Berlin tell of an awakening to the fact that there is danger of war and a questioning as to whether Germany is doing all it can to prevent an outbreak.

The truth will out. Mr. Chamberlain's air journeys in the interests of peace could not be hidden. His calm and earnest explanations of his efforts and of the increased German demands have made it plain that a settlement with Czechoslovakia, which most of the world regarded as more than just to Germany, is guaranteed by the British Government. If there is now reason for invading Czechoslovakia it must be some urge which cannot tolerate a few weeks' delay for settlement by reason and justice in negotiation. It requires "settlement" by seizure.

If that be true the world has found the "larger issues" on which Mr. Chamberlain said Britain would fight. If the momentum of the National Socialist "world philosophy" is such that having won a great victory in the Sudeten question it cannot permit a settlement of details by negotiation, if Chancellor Hitler has become the prisoner of his own propaganda, then it is well for the world to understand. We must hope that that is not the case.

We must, as Mr. Chamberlain so wisely said, be unwilling to let any minor issue start a conflict. We cannot believe that the people of any nation have made up their mind "to dominate the world by fear or force." We can pray that no people will permit its leader to set out on that course. There is hope that the issue will be understood. If it can be seen as Mr. Roosevelt also put it as not a "question of errors of judgment or injustices committed in the past" but of "the fate of the world today and tomorrow" no people will sanction the first blow.

The President was profoundly right when he said humanity is asking that the destinies of nations be achieved without forcing upon them the price of "mutilation and death" for millions. His suggestion of a conference in a neutral country should catch the imagination of the peoples who want the peace in their hearts to find full expression in the acts of their governments.

Launching the Queen Elizabeth

ONCE again the engineering genius of the Clyde has come to flower in the launching of the Queen Elizabeth. The hull of the vast super-liner, which one day may seek the cherished blue ribbon of the Atlantic, slid smoothly down the slipways, settled comfortably in the water, and under the control of puffing tugboats glided gently to the fitting-out basin, there to undergo months of preparation for its first trip to sea.

The success of a launching of such proportions is a tribute to the high state of efficiency to which engineering has been brought. For the Clyde is narrow. It is a man-made river. Several generations ago a man could wade across it, only a few miles upstream from John Brown's yard, and not wet his knees. The depth of the river, which accommodates the largest ships in the world, is the work of the dredger. But behind the dredger there has been the engineer. To him then must go honors for the triumph of ship and river.

The Trade Cycle

GOVERNMENTS come and Governments go, but in Britain up to now —if Sir William Beveridge is right —they have no more been able to check the irresistible ebb and flow of national trade than King Canute could stop the sea. Sir William has been making a statistical study of the recurrence of good and bad periods in employment in Britain covering the period from 1860 to 1938, and he has come to the conclusion that the so-called trade cycle is a fact.

Those seventy-eight years were marked by alternate periods of rising and falling employment, each rise or fall generally lasting for three years or more, but with some deviations in the length of time between the peak of the boom and the nadir of the slump. Plotted as curves the levels of employment were seen as wave-like movements of unequal, but not indefinitely unequal, length.

Now although these periods have been studied in the main from British statistics, they reflect the conditions of the world as a whole, since British trade is much governed by its exports and imports, its prosperity or the reverse depending to a great extent on the world demand for goods. Whenever trade is flourishing the government of the day in every country seeks to take the credit; when trade is depressed it is blamed. Yet in 1931 and 1932 we find three countries—the United States, Great Britain and Sweden—all suffering from a depression, though their governments were of widely different complexion.

Sir William's evidence is impressive, and at first sight it may seem gloomy. For it seems to show that nothing any government has done has succeeded in arresting this remorseless swing in the economic destiny of nations. But no such conclusion is justified. It is not suggested that this harsh alternation is forced on the world for all time in the fundamental nature of things. On the contrary, it is the outcome of human methods.

The situation is diagnosed. Sociologists can now proceed to find a cure. Sir William Beveridge suggests that more drastic measures must be taken than any that have been used. But his argument implies, surely, not more "drastic" measures, experimental in character, but more sure measures, based on an exact study of the past.

It Can Happen This Way

AMID assumptions that there must be violence over the Sudeten question comes striking evidence to the contrary. What Germans called "amputation" of the Sudeten areas was actually accomplished in several districts on September 21. When the Prague Government accepted the Franco-British plan the Henlein Free Corps occupied many of the border areas. But the next day the new Czech Government ordered their reoccupation.

With the exception of a few small clashes this appears, according to evidence of correspondents on the ground, to have been accomplished in good order. Indeed, it could almost be said to have been done with good will. Here is the Associated Press report on one of the towns in the Sudeten area:

> The handing back of authority over the Eger district to the Czechoslovaks was as bloodless as was the taking of power by the Sudeten Germans twenty-four hours earlier. . . . They [the Germanic population] made formal undertakings not to disturb the peace. The Czech military commander guaranteed to them that no political arrests would be made. . . . The Sudeten provisional government . . . was sitting in the City Hall in agreement with the Czechoslovak authorities as a sort of advisory body.

Thus did German and Czech neighbors co-operate to keep the peace. Both deserve credit. Both were called on to do the hard thing—to give way. They proved that in the tensest kind of situation, amid outrageous acerbations they could make peaceful adjustments. The lesson should not be lost in Berlin or Prague—or London or Paris.

When Transportation Stops

NEW YORK CITY has been having a small taste of what threatens the United States at large, namely, stoppage of important transportation service due to a labor dispute. A strike has tied up 15,000 motortrucks in New York and possibly as many more on the New Jersey side. Significantly the vote of the unions exempts the movement of foodstuffs—an acknowledgement of the paramount interest of the public: Mayor F. H. La Guardia has immediately proposed compromise terms of settlement and has acted to put city trucks into use.

At the same time comes announcement of the strike vote taken among nearly 1,000,000 railroad employees authorizing a nation-wide railway strike. Nominally this strike would begin Oct. 1, the date set for a wage reduction, but actually and very beneficially the machinery of the Railway Labor Act intervenes. The fact-finding committee appointed by President Roosevelt and headed by Judge Walter P. Stacy will have thirty days in which to make a report, and during this time and for another thirty days thereafter the disputants are required to maintain a status quo.

The report of the President's committee on labor conditions in Sweden remarked the other day that if wage and hour negotiations in a large industry there break down, "the gravity of the situation leads the parties to seek the help of an impartial agency."

Certainly in the United States any such threatened impairment of transportation is a grave matter affecting the lives of millions, and employers and employees—depending ultimately on public patronage —must take this fact into account in their attitudes.

Tragic Booths Again

Book News of the Day

IN RECENT years a near plethora of books about the Booths have been published. Most of them turned the spotlight on J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln. Though apparently the authors did not wish to glorify this actor of tragedies on the stage and off, the net result smacked too much of the destructive side of a misguided heroism. Consequently it is refreshing to encounter THE UNLOCKED BOOK, by Asia Booth Clarke (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50) which is characterized by commendable forthrightness and a modicum of morbidity.

Why such a strange title? When Wilkes brought disgrace upon his family its members sought to burn the papers, documents, letters, theater bills, and other material that would revive memories of the betrayer. However, his sister Asia watched her mother finger these papers and managed to salvage some. Later she wrote her brother's biography and kept the manuscript in a locked box. For many years nobody knew what she had done. She entrusted it to a son-in-law of Joseph Jefferson, the actor. Publication was delayed until now, when nobody mentioned in the book still lives. Eleanor Farjeon, a descendant of the son-in-law, wrote the foreword. The volume is amply illustrated.

This is the story of a sister's abiding love for her wayward brother. She recorded the sunny side of their life on the big Booth farm in Maryland. At times the family went hungry because the thought of killing wild game on these acres was abhorrent. Even opossums and snakes were spared. Asia and Wilkes grew up among the colored folk; read plays, and discussed the possibility that the oncoming years would crown him with eminence. He made up as Lady Macbeth, and walked off across the fields; the black men doffed their hats, quite failing to penetrate his disguise. Once in the presence of Old Joe he recited the line, "I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him." The Negro broke in with "De Lord hab mussy on him!"

Asia's book illuminates the finer phases of her brother's personality, although toward the end of her vivid story she suspects that he has become a blockade-runner and spy for the South. Some family letters are quoted, and some clippings that she had kept in the locked box are reproduced. Incidentally, there is a modern touch, after these hundred years since Wilkes' birth. The sister notes that he declared, "Washington's refusal of a third term should become as the rock of this Republic." C. S. L.

Translating Our Times

Force the Issue, Say French

The thesis is: "If Germany and Czechoslovakia are capable not so much of a final settlement of their differences —that will take time and experience— but of banishing once and for all the idea of a settlement by force, other fruits will follow: An agreement to humanize rules of aerial warfare and perhaps even relative disarmament." . . . A big forward step would thus be taken to consolidate general peace.—*Le Temps*, Paris.

Hungarian Nazis

Hungarian National Socialism wants to insure Hungary's supremacy in the whole Danube Basin. It will defend the independence of the country and reorganize Hungary's pre-war territories. In interior policy it proposes attacking the wealth and incomes of Jews. It wants to distribute the net profits of national production in equal shares among intellectuals, capitalists, and labor.

Reforms must be achieved, especially agrarian reforms, without harm to national production. The Hungarian movement is a militarist movement. It will combat Jewish influence in Hungarian cultural life to a finish.—From the program of the Hungarist movement or National Socialist Party, as enunciated by its director, M. Hubay.

But Hungarian Regent Horthy Says:

The Hungarians want their liberty. The unity of the country is assured by the army. Reckless agitators have tried to infuse extremist propaganda into the ranks of the army and notably among Hungarian officers. But such activities will always be severely put down, as well as all revolutionary attempts.—Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary.

Democracy Permitted Chaco Peace

The speech pronounced by the President of the [Argentine] Nation at the ceremonies concluding the treaty of peace between Bolivia and Paraguay has the singular merit of showing that the American republics have demonstrated their arrival at that maturity which allows the solution of such affairs by the concordant and exclusive action of their governments, and we believe [public] opinion also breathed with all its force in favor of peace.

We must express satisfaction for the benefits . . . [thus] derived from the liberal forms of democracy.—*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires.

Dialing for Peace

$30-Every-Thursday Plan

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In as much as the $30 a week life payment plan was put on the ballot in California by more than five times the necessary number of names on the initiative petition: and the further fact that seven or more other states, which have an initiative law, have already perfected organizations to submit a similar proposition to their electorates, I am very happy to see the esteemed Monitor opening its columns to a discussion of a measure that Mr. H. B. Elliston truly designates as "a movement in the United States fast becoming a force to be reckoned with."

Mr. Elliston's analysis of the plan clearly shows a desire on his part to be fair, but I believe I can convince him and others that the fear he expresses regarding the capacity of the state to produce a sufficient supply of goods and services to meet the swollen demand of so great an increase in purchasing power, is entirely groundless.

In the first place, I believe I can show that his figures as to "the swollen wants of a population under this system" which he places at almost sixty-six billion dollars, are entirely too high. It is estimated that there are not over a half million oldsters in the state who could or would qualify for the weekly payments. There are over 300,000 aliens, who are disqualified; many other thousands over 50 who already have businesses or positions which give them an income of more than $30 a week. A half million pensioners will receive, when the plan is in full operation (at least 18 months after its adoption) $780,000,000 per year, and this amount would then be stabilized by retirement of the same amount issued each week. Because of the weekly stamp provision the warrants are pretty sure to be turned over 52 times a year; generating a business of a little more than 40 billion dollars.

From statistics given by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, it is revealed that in a good business year, goods and services to the amount of four billion dollars are produced in the state, and that business to ten times that sum, or 40 billions, is generated. This amount of production and distribution is carried on by the circulation of a little more than $250,000 in currency and one and a half billion dollars in commercial (bank) credits, checks, drafts, or money orders.

Thus, we see that we may expect the plan to just about duplicate the present production. It is believed that our present equipment of idle factories, unused labor, and fallow farms could within one year produce four times the present output. Should prices of goods and services advance, such "inflation" would immediately increase the incentive to greatly added production, by installation of the most modern equipment and employment of the many thousands of workmen now either begging in vain for jobs or "employed" on demoralizing Federal made jobs.

In conclusion, may I add that all this prosperity will be consummated without adding one dollar to income taxes, real estate taxes, normal taxes, or any other form of taxation. The warrants (state credit) will be liquidated by 52 weekly installments of 2 cents each, derived from new business, not now in existence.

This may be revolutionary, but isn't it worth trying out? J. K. CALKINS

Tujunga, Calif.

Food and the Unfortunate Prisoner

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The shocking events at the Philadelphia County prison recalled a striking story told to me by Prof. George Kirchwey. When he was appointed warden of Sing Sing he found that the prisoners' diet was very monotonous and unappetizing. He got a nutrition expert, a Quaker woman from Columbia University, to map out a new diet that should be at once wholesome and appetizing. The prisoners received it with enthusiasm.

Presently the man in charge of the prison farm applied to him for money to buy corn to feed the hogs. It was the first time in thirty years, he said, that he had had to ask for it. "Why, what have the hogs been fed upon?" asked Professor Kirchwey. "The scraps from the prisoners' table, but now there are no scraps." Next came the prison doctor. He said, "I believe somebody has been poisoning the prisoners' minds against me. There are not one tenth as many calls for my services as usual." Then came the man in charge of the prison court, a tribunal that had been set up by Thomas Mott Osborne to try cases of quarrels and fights between the prisoners. He said, "There is something going on in the prison that I do not understand. We used to have a case or two before the court almost every day, now for a number of days we have not had any. Observers come out from the city to see the prison court in operation and we have nothing to show them."

Professor Kirchwey added proudly, "And the new diet did not cost a cent more than the old one."

He told me he believed that when there is trouble in any prison the real cause is generally the food; and that the attitude of the prison authorities toward the prisoners needs to be changed. They are apt to look upon them merely as a bunch of crooks who ought to be only too glad to get anything at all to eat. More men come out of our prisons and jails every year than graduate from all of our colleges and universities, and it is a matter of importance to the public whether they come out of prison better or worse than when they went in.

The recent terrible events in the Philadelphia County prison began with a hunger strike of more than 600 prisoners against the monotony of their diet, and this led up to the developments that have horrified the country. It would be as cheap in money, and far cheaper in every other way, to see to it that prisoners should get plain but appetizing food.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Cambridge, Mass.

Responsibility

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No nation has ever yet put Christianity into practice, nor is that possible until we realize more clearly our responsibility to poverty and suffering. Imagine the howl of derision and scorn that would meet any senator in Washington who had the courage of his convictions and who was brave enough to say that the commands of Christ should be put into actual practice! And yet, these are the only ideas ever suggested which will meet and satisfy the crying needs of the world of today. JAMES W. JOHNSON

St. Andrews, N. B., Can.

"If Americans Must Have Swing"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe that swing is as far from being music as a hot dog is from being a balanced meal. Furthermore, if Americans must have swing, let them compose their own swing music and for the sake of those who love music, stop swinging Loch Lomond, Annie Laurie, My Bonnie, and those beautiful old operatic arias. Last night I actually heard the "Stars and Stripes Forever" swung. May the stars and stripes forever wave, but never swing. JOSEPHINE HALLIBURTON

Durham, N. C.

The Wide Horizon

"I Knew Him When"

By Erwin D. Canham

I READ the following Associated Press squib in the Indianapolis News under a Godesberg, Germany, dateline: "Paul Schmidt, Hitler's interpreter, carried the reply to Chamberlain this afternoon." I don't want to write anything that would prove embarrassing to Paul Schmidt personally and this shouldn't because all the following facts are well known in the Wilhelmstrasse, but, well, "I knew him when . . ."

The amazing fact is that Paul Schmidt was Gustav Stresemann's interpreter, too. But he was more than an interpreter. He was a sort of alter ego, in all the many negotiations that Stresemann conducted with Aristide Briand, with Sir Austen Chamberlain, with Eduard Benes, —indeed, he was a central though inconspicuous figure in all the hopeful diplomacy of the German Republic.

And now he is a central though inconspicuous figure in Nazi diplomacy. When Hitler and Chamberlain met privately, there was a third person present. It was Paul Schmidt. He is the meeting-ground for the ideas of the two statesmen, for only through his services can their ideas be communicated to one another. Schmidt is a brilliant interpreter and a very discreet man. I have not talked with him since 1932, so I have no way of knowing how his own ideas have evolved.

But I remember much more than Paul Schmidt's public appearances, though these were in full spotlight. Following Stresemann's first appearance in Geneva, he decided always to speak publicly in German. So always at his side was Schmidt. When Stresemann rose for one of his great orations, Schmidt would get up immediately afterward, and translate the remarks.

Schmidt's English is nearly faultless, flawed only by a slightly thick intonation, lacking the crisp "r" of the Anglo-Saxon. His French was almost equally good, and when occasion demanded he turned Stresemann's German into effective French for M. Briand, or for other League delegates who preferred the lingua franca of diplomacy. The most ringing declarations of German social-democracy's hopes and aims rose to the eager, crowded galleries of Geneva from the lips of Paul Schmidt.

At press conferences, Schmidt was always at Stresemann's side, turning reporters' queries into German for the great Minister, and converting his replies into English or French. He was a big help to those of us at Geneva whose German was weak.

But these were Schmidt's public appearances. I remember the far more thrilling Geneva evenings. Then we would gather at the Café Bavaria, or up the lake at Bellerive, or at one of Geneva's dozens of fine cafés or restaurants or even lecture halls, and talk excitedly of the problems of permanent peace. On such occasions, the barriers and inhibitions were all let down. We were all social-democrats, more or less, students and reporters and secretaries-of-delegations and veterans in the war for peace. Stresemann and Briand themselves used to come to the Bavaria.

And Paul Schmidt was an active member of these groups. He freely joined in our discussions. Was he not Stresemann's right-hand man? So his ideas carried weight. They were ideas imbued with the same idealism that we all felt—the idealism that made us all so excited, and filled Geneva nights with thrills. We were almost all pro-German, too, intensely attracted by the Stresemann viewpoint which Schmidt so ably expressed. He was often the hero of our little round-table talks.

That was ten years ago. I know there are other German diplomatists who have survived the change of regime, although their numbers and influence decrease. But I know that none of them was as close to both Stresemann and Hitler. And I don't use "close" in a tricky sense. Schmidt was more than a mechanical interpreter. He was a subtle instrument of expression. He had to catch and to feel all the nuances of hope that Stresemann was conveying. He has to transmit with equal faithfulness Herr Hitler's ideas.

Paul Schmidt has escaped the purges, I suppose, because he can assume the position of merely a mechanical interpreter, no more than a human dictaphone. That is his good fortune. He must have been very useful to both Chamberlain and Hitler, the other day. It was interesting that he was the actual intermediary carrying messages across the Rhine at Godesberg. That is a responsible task, normally entrusted to an Ambassador.

I wonder if Schmidt ever remembers those days and nights at Geneva. Do those Stresemann speeches ever ring in his ears? Does he think of disarmament and appeasement, of Geneva's and Germany's hatred for the war-spirit in any form? Does he remember the thousands of words he translated in criticism of Polish (now Germany's quasi-ally) treatment of the German minority in the Corridor and Upper Silesia, and the reflected praise on Czechoslovakia's humane attitude toward the Sudetens, which the German Government then frankly recognized? Does he remember the applause of the world statesmen that greeted Stresemann's addresses, and the response of friendliness they evoked? For it has been only ten years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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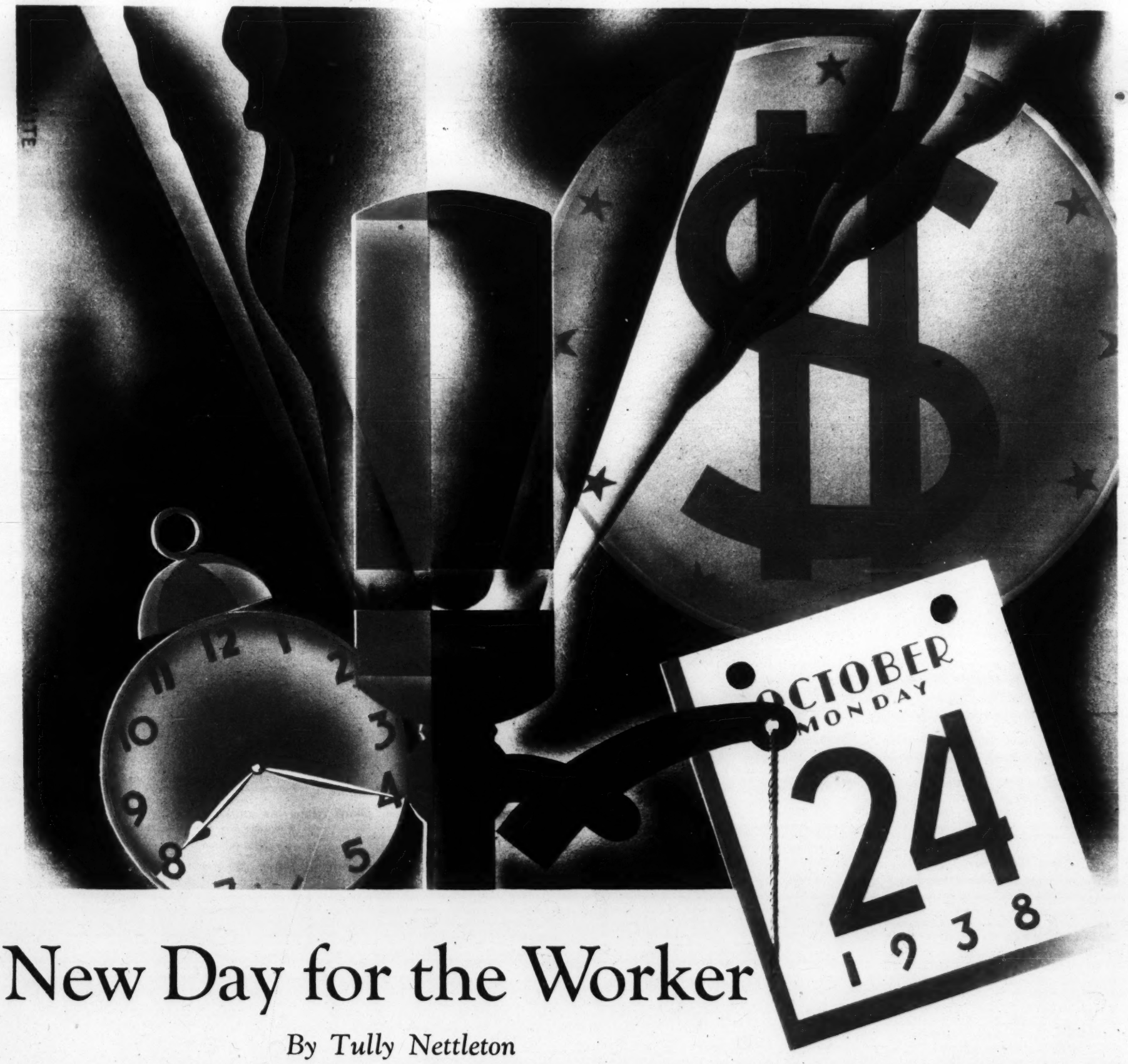
BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1938



New Day for the Worker

By Tully Nettleton

FROM THE HOUR that the factory whistles blow on the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 24, one and a half million workers in the United States will begin to enjoy more leisure. For on that day, or technically the day before, the new Fair Labor Standards Act, or popularly termed wage-and-hour law, will go into effect. This question of a shorter working day is an aspect of the statute that has been relatively overlooked by comparison with the effect of a higher minimum wage for some employees.

Yet, according to Isador Lubin, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the number of persons affected by the limitation of working hours to a maximum of 44 per week will be approximately six times as great as the number—roughly a quarter of a million—expected to benefit at the outset by the prohibition of a wage scale less than 25 cents an hour.

* * *

Of course, employers may legally continue to have people work more than 44 hours a week by paying them time and a half for overtime, but it is not supposed that this will be widely done. Instead, more employees will be put on to keep up production. On the other hand, there are sardonic observers who believe the new minimum standards will mean a great deal more leisure—in fact, total unemployment—for many thousands of workers heretofore employed on the lowest-paid, longest-worked rungs of industry.

In any event, the application of the law means one of the most far-reaching if not revolutionary innovations that has ever taken place anywhere in regulation of the conditions of labor. It applies to the largest number of workers ever affected by a single statute of its kind, partly because the United States has the largest number of workers under a single jurisdiction among the western nations. It becomes well-nigh revolutionary in America, because it represents such a wide turn from individualistic tradition to a semi-paternalistic governmental interest in the welfare of the least strongly situated on the economic scale.

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New Zealand, Australia, and Great Britain pioneered the way in minimum wage legislation, the British "Trade Boards" Act going into effect in 1909 and furnishing the most extensive pattern for the present American law. During the last 15 years or more there have been approximately 40 of these boards functioning to set minimum standards in industries employing 3,000,000 workers, besides a similar and more recent provision of agricultural laborers. France, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, and the South African Union have had minimum wage legislation for some time, besides the various dictatorship brands of wage-fixing in Russia, Italy, and Germany. A dozen other countries have introduced wage legislation in some industries within the last few years.

The list of nations having some kind of maximum hours legislation is still longer, including almost every country on the globe. France is at the head with its none-too-successful general 40-hour law. New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Belgium, Canada, Portugal, Turkey, and the South African Union figure in some of the recent extensions of hour regulation. However, the draft convention for an international 40-hour week proposed by the International Labor Office in 1935 has been allowed practically everywhere to languish and be pigeonholed by reference to legislative authorities.

What distinguishes the American Fair Labor Standards Act from almost all legislation of its type in other countries is its extreme scope. In nearly every other instance the wage laws and the hour laws have been passed separately, the Mexican Labor Code of 1931 being perhaps the only forerunner of their joinder here. Generally, too, the statutes have been enacted as applying to only one industry or group of industries at a time, such as transport workers, public utility employees, banking, mining or textile manufacturing, or to factories employing women.

But the act in the United States rises far above any

Wide World

ON THE JOB AGAIN: And After a Layoff Their Smiles Are Genuine and Deep, For a Pay Envelope Means Not Only the Necessities of Existence, But Perhaps a Little Over for Fun During the Leisure Hours

such limited classifications and applies broadly to all businesses engaging in interstate commerce or producing goods for interstate commerce. Its definitions of commerce include not only manufacturing but also transportation and communication, and the term "produced" is defined to mean "produced, manufactured, mined, handled, or in any other manner worked on in any state."

One of the problems or sets of problems that is sure to rise first in the administration of the act under Administrator Elmer F. Andrews is a whole series of decisions as to what businesses, what occupations, and even what individuals come within the provisions of the law. Are banks, for instance, engaged in interstate commerce? Probably most of them are, according to the definition, but some country banks may not be. Even within a given factory, most of whose employees are subject, it is possible, according to precedents set in connection with the Walsh-Healey Act on government purchases, that some service and maintenance employees such as electricians, engineers, firemen, repair shop crews and watchmen may not be included.

* * *

The statute, like practically all of its kind, has a great many exceptions and exemptions. For example, the provisions do not apply to employees engaged in agriculture of any kind, though they may be raising wheat, lettuce, apples, cotton or beef for interstate markets. Moreover, all canneries, gins, compressers, creameries, packing houses or warehouses for the handling of agricultural products are exempt if they are within the area of production. Maximum hour regulations do not apply to workers converting sugar beets or cane into syrup or raw, not refined, sugar. Fisheries and fish-packing establishments are exempt, as are employees of retail or service establishments doing a local business, and employees of small weekly newspapers.

In addition, there is to be complete exemption from maximum hours provisions during a period of not more than 14 weeks in the calendar year for any industry found by the administrator to be of a seasonal nature, specifically including the initial processing and canning or packing of perishable fresh fruits and vegetables or slaughtering of livestock and poultry. There is provision also for permits at the discretion of the administrator for lower than standard minimum wages to be paid to learners, apprentices, messengers, and persons whose earning capacity appears impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury.

From this it can be seen that Mr. Andrews and his staff face the making of almost innumerable delicate decisions. For almost every industry is in some measure seasonal, and many will seek exemption under that clause, though some of the most seasonal have found it possible to stabilize employment remarkably by thoughtful management. And in the classification of industries to determine whether a certain occupation belongs to one industry or another, countless borderline cases will arise. For instance, should the hosiery or knit goods industry come under the standards for wearing apparel and the clothing industry, or under those of the textile industry, or should they be classed as a separate industry? And should the same code apply to manufacturers of metal furniture as to those making furniture of wood?

These questions will arise under the instruction the law gives to the administrator to appoint as soon as practicable an industry committee for each industry subject to the measure, these committees to weigh whether the industry in question can afford to pay a minimum slightly higher than the general minimum or observe hours somewhat shorter than the general maximum. In this way it is expected that minimum wages will be graded up to 40 cents an hour and hours reduced to 40 per week in many occupations somewhat sooner than the seven-year period contemplated in the act. By that time probably 1,500,000 employees will be affected by the wage provisions. The number gaining by overtime pay requirements may not be materially greater than at the 44-hour standard.

* * *

It will be for the administrator to decide what industries to enter first and also how to classify industries. Fortunately, on this latter point the Central Statistical Board in Washington has been making a study for months of recommendations for a uniform classification of manufacturers in order to compose the differences of method that have existed even among the statistical divisions of various government departments, and this may be of service to the labor administrator.

An illustration of how very sweeping the new law really is exists in the fact that it carries in it the prohibition of child labor—that is, employment of anyone under 16 in industries in interstate commerce or of anyone under 18 in hazardous occupations—a reform that was the subject of national controversy for several decades, including passage of an act of Congress, a test case before the Supreme Court and a movement to amend the Constitution. Yet the consummation now occasions scarcely a ripply in the broader wake of the general Labor Standards Act.

As to the wage and hour requirements, there is speculation as to whether certain industries or plants can meet the standards imposed and remain in business. A spokesman of the tobacco-producing industry recently said the law would be disastrous to certain branches of that industry. Other industries, such as the automotive, declare with a tinge of pride that they will be little affected, since most of their employees are already receiving better than the prescribed minimum. Some trades may be whistling to keep up their courage in this respect. Certain New Dealers seem to believe the effect will be to increase total purchasing power of the nation, but the better economists agree that it will merely redistribute some purchasing power where it may do more good.

The social effects of this maximum hour and minimum wage law may be harder to forecast or evaluate than its economic effects. Heretofore, in America, the earning capacity of the individual was almost, if not actually, a matter of survival. Unless he wished to go "over the hill" to the poorhouse, his standard of living could drop to zero so far as society or, rather, government cared. Now it is determined that in the interest of the general welfare this standard shall not fall below a certain point—assuming an effect of the national law upon state laws and local employing standards.

Then, having in effect told the bottom-rung laborer, "You shall not work longer hours or for lower wages than these standards," is not the nation obligated to maintain him on relief if he cannot find work at these standards? The implications as to possible relief costs are portentous. And what will be the effect on workers' morale? Will they slacken and become indolent under a supposedly guaranteed wage, or will they become more efficient and productive when relieved of the gnawings of undernourishment and given a tithe of security?

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation, declared on the eve of the bill's passage that the only possible way of increasing the income of those at the lowest end of the wage scale "is by a concurrent increase in the productivity of the workers involved, by an amount equivalent to the increased compensation as measured either in the hourly rate or in the reduction of hours of employment, or both."

Mr. Lubin believes that employers will come to welcome the existence of enforceable fair labor standards as a means of directing competition into more honorable and legitimate fields than of chiseling off the earnings of labor. He believes, too, that some industries which think they cannot pay good wages will find that volume of production has more to do with their costs per unit of goods than does the hourly wage rate, and that with steadier production they can fulfill the better standards.

The United States is entering upon a momentous experiment that may prove which of these and many other differing views are correct.

By Ewing Galloway and H. Armstrong Roberts

HOW WILL ONE AND A HALF MILLION WORKERS SPEND THEIR NEW LEISURE?

Shorter Working Hours Under the New Fair Labor Standards Act Should Leave Time for Many Things, Study, Hobbies, Relaxation, Perhaps a Picnic in the Country Beside a Quiet Stream

TODAY

W. P. M.

Postpone not till tomorrow,—
Today to you belongs.

Said one who learnt to borrow
Strength in the midst of wrongs:
"Out of mine own great sorrow
Make I my little songs."

Britain's Stake in the Far East

The Empire's Financial Interests in China, Affected by Economic Changes as Well as by the Present Conflict, Are Heavier in Shipping and Investment Than in Trade Itself

By H. B. Elliston

IN A BROAD generalization, Adam Smith expressed the economic differences between East and West in the early days of modern trade when he observed that the East farmed and manufactured but did not carry. Consequently, the West had to come to the East. By more than any other factor the imagination of the western sea rovers had been stirred by the presence in European markets of Oriental teas, silks, and choice, handmade nankeens, spices, ivories, ornaments of amber, and other semi-precious stone, porcelain, and other objets d'art, brought from the East by the overland route. These luxuries were a constant incentive to the navigators to find an all-sea route to what they called the Indies. With the Portuguese discovery in 1498 of the Cape route, the way was open, and into Asiatic waters sailed first the Portuguese, after them the Spaniards, then the Dutch, and finally the English, who established a trading post, or "factory," at Canton in 1684.

This was exactly 100 years before New England merchants equipped the Empress of China for the first Yankee commercial invasion of the Chinese market, in 1784.

* * *

There were two difficulties in the early days of trading with China. One was the hostility of the anti-commercial Manchu court. The Manchus were what we would now call autarchists, and autarchists without benefit of ersatz materials. "Our Celestial Empire," wrote the magnificent Emperor Ch'ien Lung, "possesses all things in prolific abundance, and lacks no product within its own borders. There is therefore no need to import the manufactures of outside barbarians in exchange for our own produce."

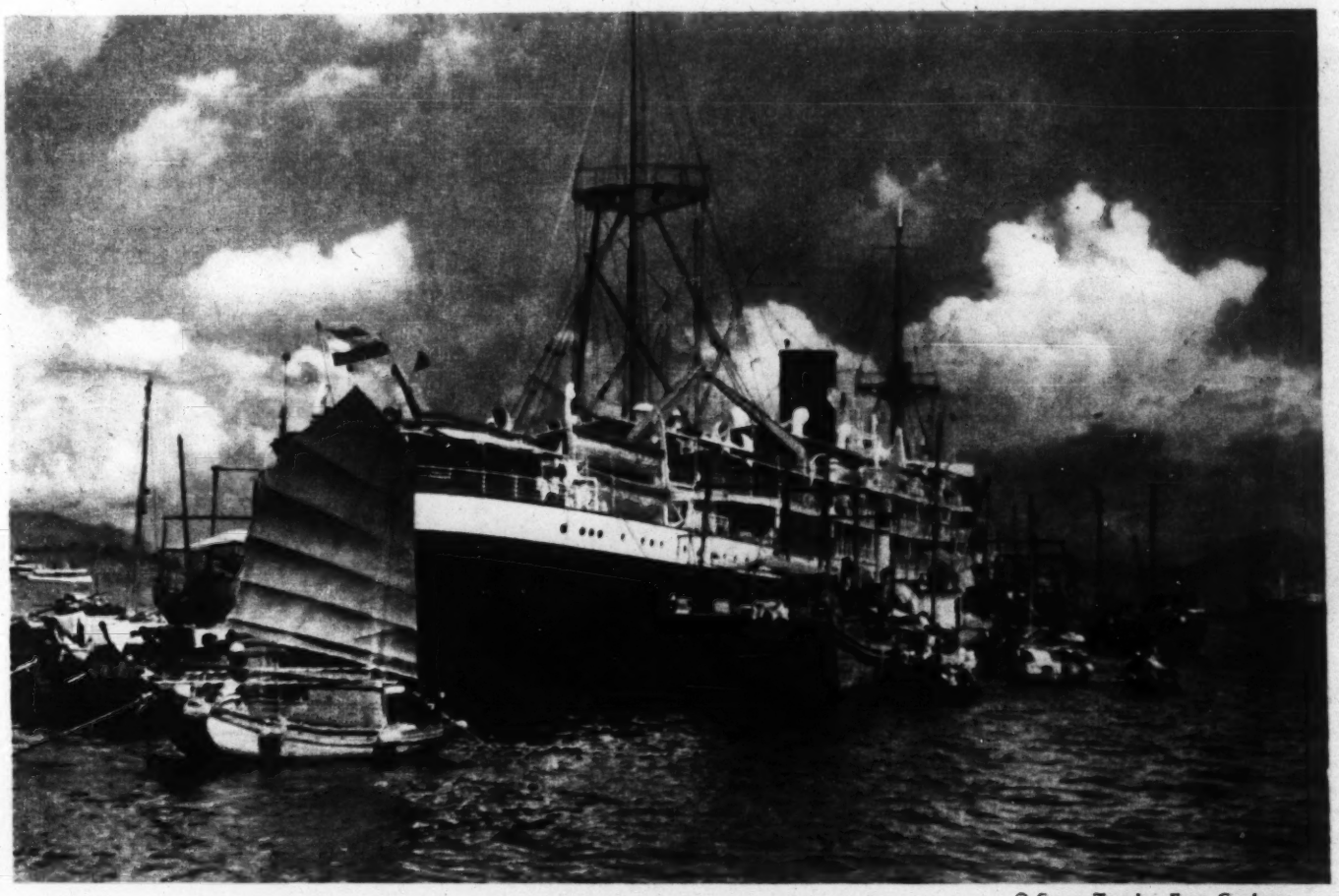
The second difficulty of trading with China was that it was not trading! Trade, as Secretary Hull never tires of telling us, is a two-way business, goods for goods. But, just as the Manchu court was hostile to trading, so the Chinese were really not interested in Western produce, though they readily took silver in payment for their own produce. Accordingly, the boats used to go out loaded to the gunwales with pieces of eight, Carolus dollars and ballast.

Eventually, the Americans hit on something that the Chinese valued. This was ginseng, esteemed all over China as a medicine. The Chinese domestic supply was running low when the Empress of China set sail, and the Americans built up as their main export product the swapping of what a contemporary American writer called "this useless produce of our mountains and forests" for the "elegant luxuries" of China. An excellent illustration of the virtues of international trade! England, in her turn, hit on opium, though she didn't introduce it. It was introduced by the Arabs, I believe, as far back as the thirteenth century, but the Chinese took avidly to Indian opium, which was carried in British bottoms.

* * *

Now, in the United States, England's name in the modern history of China seems to be tarred with opium. The Sino-British War of 1840, for instance, is often called the Opium War. I have already explained why opium became an article of commerce with China; the Chinese wouldn't look at anything else. There was, in consequence, an imperative commercial necessity, to use the American, H. B. Morse's, words, of lessening the constant flow of silver from the depleted European market. Only in recent years, incidentally, has that silver started to come back to the West. And now, ironically enough, it is paying for all manner of lethal weapons which kill far more quickly than opium.

Opium takings by China became so big that they did more than balance the East-West trade. They turned the balance of payments outward, from China to the West. The books, I know, tell how the Manchu court objected to the opium traffic. But to the high moral grounds on which the Imperial government based its hostility to opium importations, the economic argument must be added. This was quite readily understood in the days before we took our history in the form of tabloids and slogans. In 1841, for instance, John Quincy Adams said that if one required a single explanation of the war it was the kowtow. The Manchu court suffered a trickle of trade through the Canton bottleneck on lord and vassal terms.



© Screen Traveler, From Gendreau

"HONG KONG . . . THE GATEWAY TO ANCIENT CATHAY OF WESTERN IDEAS, INSTITUTIONS, AND GOODS . . . IS A BRITISH CROWN COLONY"

* * *

As a mixture of all these ingredients —Manchu hostility to trade in general, Manchu objection over the opium imports, Chinese alarm over the loss of silver—the Sino-British War of 1840 broke out. Systematic foreign economic intercourse with China starts with the peace treaty, the Treaty of Nanking, 1842. Nothing about opium appears in the peace treaty, but a good deal about the rights of general trading. And, to help that trade, four more ports of bottlenecks were opened to foreign residence, and trade, including Shanghai, a stretch of mudflat with a few tumble-down fishermen's huts, now Asia's wealthiest city. In addition, Hong Kong, an arid rock, which was used as a pirate's hideaway, was ceded to Britain.

The distinction between Hong Kong and Shanghai from the standpoint of British interests is vital. Shanghai was leased in perpetuity to the foreign land renters individually, and "just growed" into a self-governing municipality. With Shanghai, Hong Kong is the gateway to ancient Cathay of western ideas, institutions, and goods, but, unlike Shanghai, it is a British Crown Colony. Both acquisitions were criticized in England. It is said that the British Empire was created in an absent-minded moment, but the men on the spot seem to have had a pre-vision which was anything but absent-minded.

By this time America was turning its back on the sea. Its position in China, which had begun to vie with Britain's in what to me is one of the most fascinating periods in the modern intercourse of the West with China, namely, the clipper era, went into decline in the mid-eighteenth century. Even as late as 1871, however, 43 per cent of the China carrying trade was American. Then it began to fall off rapidly. In 1877, it was only 5 per cent. It was to what has been called internal imperialism that the new land-lubbing Americans had turned. There was no such inviting frontier for Britain at home. Expand she had to, and, with the industrial revolution, she began to make goods cheap and estimable enough so that even the Chinese would buy. Formerly, the British bought handmade textiles from China. Now the trade was reversed, and there started that tremendous industry which is associated with Lancashire, namely, the export of cotton textiles.

You will notice that I stress and restress the British interest in China as motivated solely by commercial imperialism. There was basically no territorial deign. Indeed, the breakup of China, which seemed to be imminent in the 'nineties, caused most alarm and perturbation in Downing Street. For it would interfere with trade. The British sought frantically to prevent the breakup of China. They suggested the Open Door policy which John Hay subsequently formulated, just as Canning suggested the Monroe Doctrine which Monroe formulated. Indeed, the phrase, "Open Door," itself is, I believe, Lord Charles Beresford's.

I could give you other illustrations of the British trading interest in propping up China as a territorial and administrative entity.

* * *

In the T'aip'ing Rebellion the British lent General Gordon to the Manchus in order to keep the Manchus on the Dragon Throne. It was a poor service to China, for the Manchus were doddering in decay, as the British themselves realized in 1911, when they prevailed upon the Japanese not to interfere with the Nationalistic Revolution against the Manchu dynasty which set up the present Chinese Republic. Closer to modern times there have been the continuous efforts to build up China and help the Chinese in attaining full sovereignty, which began in the Foreign Secretaryship of Sir Austen Chamberlain's. This policy was assiduously pursued from 1931 to 1937, when China was suffering from the effects of America's silver policy, and no doubt accounts in part for present-day Japanese bitterness toward England.

In cotton textiles there was a commodity for which there seemed to be an illimitable demand on the part of nearly 500,000,000 people. The hold on the imagination of British industrialists of the possibilities of such trade was quaint. For population has always betrayed judgment. H. M. Stanley, the journalist-explorer, used to stir Manchester audiences by drawing eloquent pictures of the prospects of commerce with Africa when the missionaries should have persuaded the Negroes of the Congo to wear clothes at least on Sundays. When the natives had further learned to array themselves in cotton on week days as well, the looms of Lancashire were to know no cessation. Similarly, the late Wu Ting-fang was wont post-prandially to hold forth on the accretion to world trade which would result when the teeming Chinese should have been induced to add half an inch to their shirt tails.

* * *

But Chinese buying power, like African, is restricted. In spite of the early fables of the sated East, it is a bitter fact of modern experience that hunger is the dominant problem of China. The salutation is: "Have you eaten today?" not "How are you?" Economically, China is what Dr. Goodnow calls a vegetable civilization, meaning that the people are dependent mainly upon the plant world for their food and clothing. Even in this lowly department it is not self-supporting. Population has been outracing available food supply before, and since Chien Lung declared China's economic self-sufficiency.

Moreover, those early purveyors of cotton textiles in Lancashire seem never to have envisaged the time when the Chinese and the Orientals generally would themselves adopt the industrial revolution. But, as you know, they have adopted it. And they have helped to kill the trade around which there used to be so many fond British hopes, and they have helped to make Lancashire a distressed area. The figures are impressive. The United Kingdom, before the war, shipped cotton piece goods to China (including Hong Kong) amounting to 717,000,000 linear yards. By 1930; the amount was less than one tenth. The drop was even greater in the trade with Japan, and, to add insult to injury, Japan is now beating England at her own game, and is so proficient that probably the best loom in the world is Japanese, the Toyoda loom.

It is now time to look into that trade as it stands today. Britain sells to Japan less than $17,000,000 worth of merchandise. She buys nearly three times as much as that, nearly $40,000,000 worth. Japan as a market for Brit-

(Continued on page 13)

Royalty at Home

King George and Queen Elizabeth, Like Any Parents, Spend Many Hours With the Princesses "Lillibet" and Margaret, Who Are Active and Imaginative Children

By Peggy Scott

Wide World

GREAT BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and Their Two Daughters, Princess Elizabeth (Left), Heir Presumptive to the Throne, and Princess Margaret Rose.

IT IS A FAMILY, a simple, happy family; and because of that fact, it is the center of the British Nation's interest and affection.

When Princess Margaret played with the hymn-books in the pew of the little church in Hertfordshire where she and the Princess Elizabeth went to service with the late Lady Strathmore, their grandmother, the little girl would not desist for a pull at her skirt by her elder sister. A smack on the hand from Princess Elizabeth sent a thrill through the village children. They looked at one another, and the thought in the eyes of each of them was: "Just like us!" They would have thought it quite natural if they could have heard Princess Margaret asking afterwards why her sister was prayed for in Church and not herself.

"Why don't they pray for me?" said the little Princess. "I'm just as naughty as Lillibet!"

Princess Elizabeth still retains the name she gave herself as a baby. She is always "Lillibet" at home. Princess Margaret has no nickname; she is not even "Peggy" as is customary in Scotland when the name is "Margaret."

* * *

Princess Margaret is the mischievous member of the family and Princess Elizabeth is often seen trying to keep her in order. From a baby, Lillibet knew instinctively what to do. No one can forget seeing the baby with the golden curls holding out her arms to the crowd. And now she tells her little sister when to wave and kiss her hand.

Older people remark on Princess Elizabeth's beautiful manners. At a big children's party, when most children have forgotten everything but the excitement of the moment, she will catch sight of an adult person she knows and go across to speak to her. Perhaps it was more than good manners which made her say to her hostess at a party: "I don't know where you get your presents, but they're lovely."

"Better brought up than most children," is the verdict of the other mothers. They smiled when they heard the King add, when the Queen had asked Princess Elizabeth, who had been getting rather excited, to fetch something for her at a party: "And be quiet!"

As a rule, it is the fascinating little Princess Margaret who is the more impulsive and who talks more than her sister.

The prettiest picture of the King as father was seen at Royal Lodge, the week-end home of the Royal Family in Windsor Park. Their Majesties play games with the children after tea, and Princess Margaret came hopping into the room on one foot. She said that her other foot was wet, but when guests who were present looked at the shoe, it appeared to be quite dry. The child insisted, however, and hopped up to the King, who took off her shoe and sock, found that they were quite dry, and put them on again. Some fathers might even have sent for the nurse! When the Royal Family are together, only their invited guests are present. The Queen always pours tea, and they wait on each other.

International News Photo

LEARNING HISTORY FROM GRANDMOTHER: Queen Mary Takes Her Granddaughters to Museums and Exhibitions of Historical Interest

They play "Old Maid" or "French Families" with the children; the little Princesses bring their plasticine and get assistance in making new models; they watch their father working out a jig-saw puzzle; or they entertain him and their guests with action songs. Both the children are quite free from shyness, and the Queen is wise enough to see that the dancing and mimeing, which a famous dance teacher comes to the Palace to teach them, is the best possible means of developing grace and poise.

They are dancing whenever there is an opportunity, whether it is in tap dancing shoes to music, or in their dressing gowns before the nursery fire.

* * *

The King as well as the Queen takes a great interest in all the activities of their small daughters. He watches their progress in riding, swimming, and skating. The Queen does not ride, but the King rides with his little daughters in Windsor Great Park, and plays tennis with them in the garden at Buckingham Palace. The children punt on the garden lake.

The King has had a swimming pool made for the little Princesses at Royal Lodge, near the miniature house which the Welsh people gave Princess Elizabeth and where the children play. The little girls go once a week for a swimming lesson at the Bath Club, and Princess Elizabeth has recently gained the Royal Life-Saving Certificate.

The daily program of lessons and recreations is kept even more faithfully perhaps than with other children. When a mother in an East End home which the King was visiting told His Majesty that her boy had begged to stay away from school because she wanted to see Princess Elizabeth, the King smiled and said that she had to stay at the Palace and do her lessons. Every Sunday afternoon the little girls are sent back to the Palace from Royal Lodge, where they spend the week end with their parents, so that they will be ready for their lessons next morning. The King and Queen usually return on Monday.

* * *

Every Monday afternoon the little Princesses have a unique history lesson. Queen Mary takes her granddaughters to some place of historical interest, such as Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, or a museum. Her Majesty is a wonderful guide to the museums, for she has watched the collections grow and has often added a missing link which she has found on her visits to antique shops in various parts of the country.

Queen Mary often shares the quiet home life of the Royal Family, while finding it no longer necessary to assist at various functions as she did when the young King and Queen first came to the throne. Queen Mary has shown the Queen all her favorite shops at Windsor, and the children love to go shopping with them.

Two invoices are always sent up to the castle for Queen Mary, so that there is one to check the goods and the other to remind her of the treasures she has in store. The little Princesses delight to pay out of their own purses for everything they buy.

The shopkeepers of Windsor are proud of the fact that the King and Queen walk unattended along the Windsor streets. It has been a tradition with the Royal Family. A guide to the castle has never got over the astonishment of two Americans whom he was conducting, after he had asked them to stand aside for a moment as King George V and Queen Mary, with the present King and Queen, passed on foot on their way from the castle to the Dean's House, unattended.

The great castle at Windsor does not awe the little Princesses, who are heard laughing and shouting through the corridors. In Buckingham Palace, where the corridors are particularly long, they have been seen riding their bicycles! At Windsor they ride them, or their ponies, in the park. Round about the Royal Lodge, the park is very quiet and undisturbed. There is probably a nurse with a baby under the trees, who will point out the pink Georgian house with its simple oak door as "not a bit like a royal residence," and perhaps a couple of young riders. The little Princesses often walk over to the park gate and talk to the porter, who has been 44 years in the royal service, about their gardens, their two dogs, and their ponies.

* * *

Princess Margaret comforted herself in an original way about her pony which died.

"Do you think my pony has gone to heaven?" she asked her nurse.

"Yes, I think so," was the reply.

"Then I won't be sorry any more," said the little girl, "because Jesus can ride on him, instead of on that old donkey."

When the Archbishop of Canterbury was staying with the Royal Family, he asked Princess Margaret if she would take him for a walk in her garden.

"Yes," she replied, "if you won't talk about God. I know all about Him."

At Balmoral, the children had the joy of living in a cottage. With their governess, they occupied the Garden Cottage which Queen Victoria built in the grounds. It is a charming bungalow, with a veranda round about. Trunks of trees support the roof, and on each an old-fashioned lamp is hung. There is a dear little kitchen, a pretty sitting room, and bedrooms. The telephone connects the cottage with the castle. The little Princesses are in

(Continued on page 13)

WHEN SHE WAS VERY YOUNG: The Princess Elizabeth Went Shopping in Forfar, Scotland

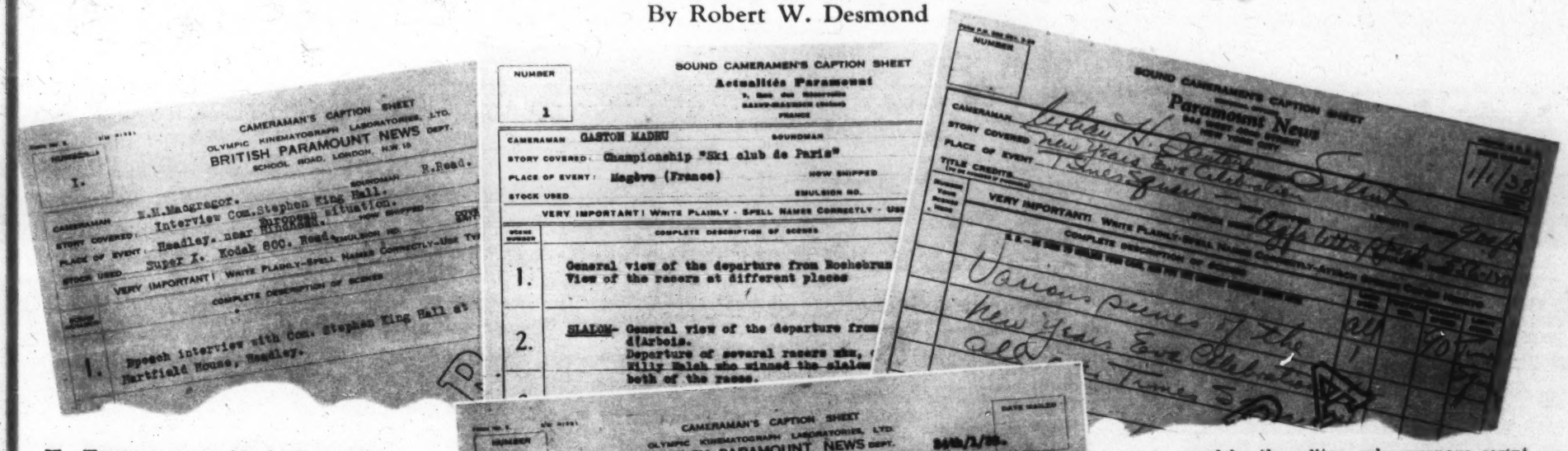
Globe Photo

BEFORE THEY WERE THE FIRST FAMILY: As Children of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Little Princesses Accompanied Their Parents to a Color Presentation Ceremony at Glamis Castle Where the Duchess Presented the 45th Black Watch With New Colors

News About the Newsreel

From All Parts of the World Bits of Film Are Brought Together, and Experts Work Through the Night to Prepare Ten Minutes of "Actualities" for Millions to See

By Robert W. Desmond



MIDNIGHT STAINS Manhattan's Hudson River wharves, and the traffic in adjacent streets has ebbed. On an upper floor of a near-by building, however, a group is gathered in a small room. On the wall they watch the movement of strange shadows—the shadows of men and women who have made news throughout the world during the last week or so.

These men are the editors of a newsreel which tomorrow will be showing in theaters up and down Broadway, perhaps as far away as Chicago. In a day or two it will be showing in San Francisco and Vancouver, in Havana and Mexico City. Within a week, 17,500,000 persons will have seen this newsreel in the United States alone, and within five weeks it will have been seen by from 35,000,000 to 55,000,000 persons in every sort of theater and hall, in three or four languages, from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. Five weeks—that is the life of the average newsreel, and two editions are produced each week.

Most of the newsreels seen in the Western Hemisphere are prepared in New York, often in buildings near Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, not far from the docks where the luxury liners arrive. The center of activity is a small projection room, a room with scarcely more than a dozen seats, before some of which are small desks with dim lights, a telephone or two, buzzers to the operator of the projection machine, dials which measure sound intensities from the speaker, and other equipment needed by the editors.

* * *

On this Monday, as on every Monday, a luxury liner has delivered several cans of film from Europe. These negatives, "blues," as they are called, along with the pictures of American subjects, are screened on a white wall in the New York projection room. In most cases, the print is reversed from what it will be in final theater projection, so that the whites show black, while the blacks show white. Strange shadows! But the editors are accustomed to this inverted view of things and they can read true values into the pictures.

As the new and uncut film is shown for the first time, script writers, make-up editor, editor-in-chief, assignment editor, perhaps a sound man and a commentator or two, all concentrate on what is being unreeled. The occasion is strictly informal, but businesslike, and there is a running fire of comment, all of which contributes toward the selection of the pictures which go into the final reel.

Let's look at a recent issue of the Paramount News being prepared. The projection room is darkened, and a new subject appears. Listen to the conversation.

"What's this? . . . It's an earthquake in Greece—nonexclusive. . . . You can get a flash out of this. Call up that Greek newspaper and get somebody to tell you about it. . . . We don't even know the name of the town where it happened, or the date. . . . I'll call Atlantis and get the date. . . . Now, this is Queen Marie's last ride. . . . Notice the positions of the sentries. . . . How do you spell 'Sinaia'?

"Here's the Morgenthau visit in Paris. . . . That's a pained look on Bonnet's face; they must be going to drop the franc again. . . . That's a pretty fancy banquet; wonder how much that's going to cost us? . . . It runs 176 feet . . . all this back-patting. . . . I don't want the banquet at all.

"There's just 50 feet of Corrigan chinning with Kennedy. . . . That 50 feet is only 33. . . . Sure, that's the President of Ireland he's describing. . . . It's a shame there isn't sound with that! . . . We want one shot of that other guy for the contrast of his accent. . . . What would you do, open with Kennedy? That's all silent. . . . I'd run it fairly full. I'd let him climb down from the big plane, and you can explain that it's the big British transatlantic plane. Don't cut that last scene. . . . No, no, run it in full!"

* * *

Always the films arriving in New York are accompanied by "dope sheets," as they are called, on which the cameraman has entered his notations. Attached may be clippings from newspapers relating to the matter photographed. These dope sheets and clippings are used by the editors who prepare script from which the commentator at the studio reads the lines theater audiences hear as they watch the completed newsreel, sometimes fondly imagining that the commentator was on the spot as the picture itself was made. But not at all.

"What else have we got coming up?" asks the make-up editor. There are other pictures, but at last there comes the announcement, "That's the end of the shipment."

"All right. What are your nominations?"

"If we're too long, let's hold the Greek earthquake. . . . Marie is 96; it ought to come down to about 45. . . . I'm going to close the reel with Corrigan. Never mind the King and Queen; we'll just flop it and start with that. . . . We could, if you want, pull China down before Corrigan. . . . All right. I think it would strengthen the reel at that. . . . We could lead with an American flash, like Ford, and put Marie down here. . . . That gives us eight stories. We could run with nine, but eight is enough. . . . In Marie, we can open with the procession, fade, and superimpose Bucharest. And don't let them put organ music on that outside stuff. . . ."

* * *

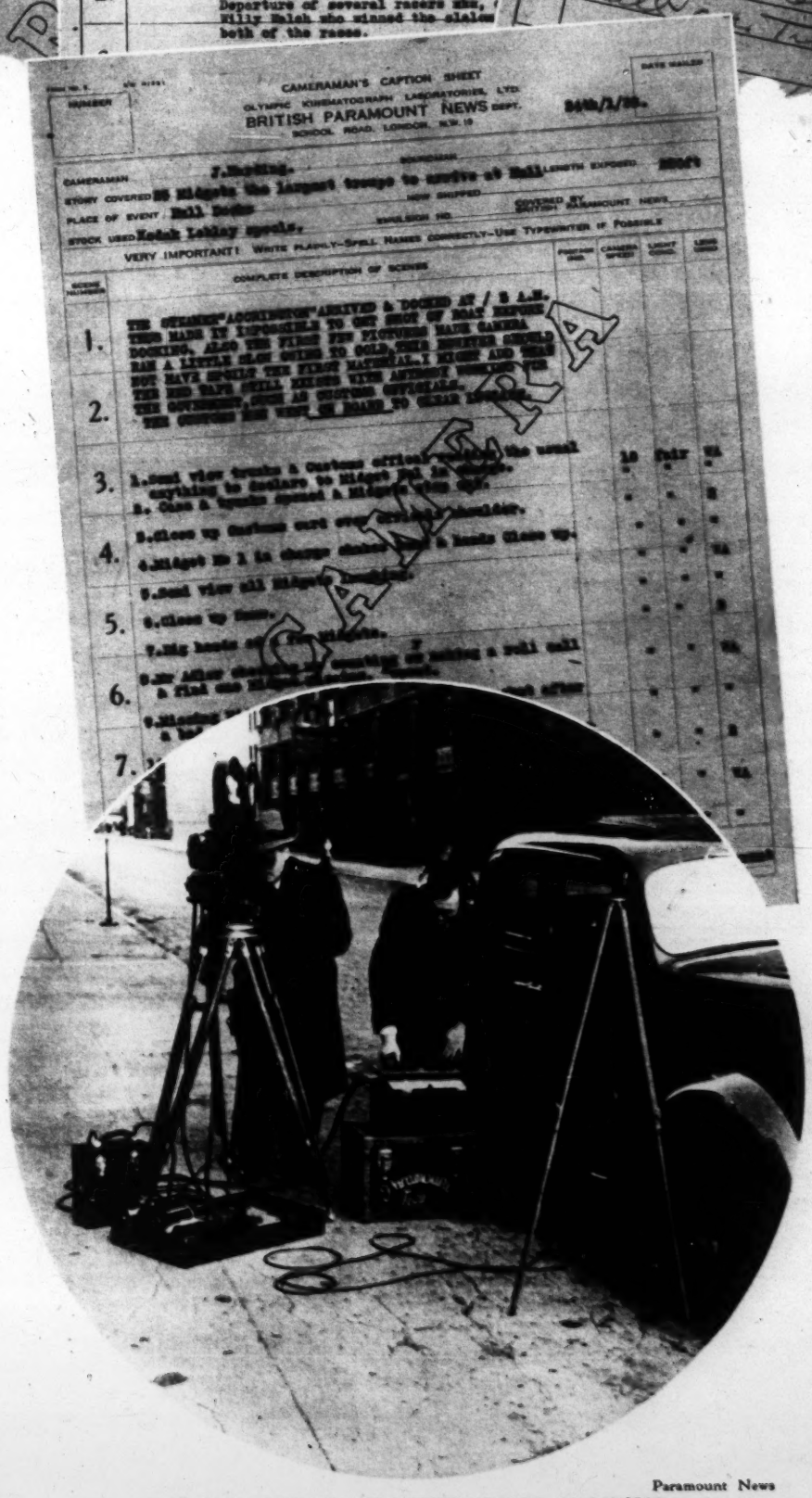
And so, cutting here, holding there, eliminating some parts entirely, the order of the reel is arranged. Some of the shots have been made on assignment, for the assignment editor has a full Associated Press service available, follows the news, and directs his cameramen the world over by telephone, telegraph, and cable. Other shots come from free-lance cameramen, or from regular men who know pictures when they see them.

It costs thousands to prepare a 10-minute newsreel. One company estimates that two releases each week represent an expenditure of about $25,000—or more when some especially expensive picture is included. Cameramen in the war zone of China are insured, and Lloyds asks £100 per month premium, equivalent to $6,000 a year. A brief shot of the bombing of Hankow may cost $5,000 to get, while pictures of the Panay bombing last winter cost $25,000 before they reached New York, having been rushed across the Pacific by the China Clipper, and by special planes across the United States.

A picture like that of the Panay bombing, or the landing of Howard Hughes after his world flight, or of Douglas Corrigan in Ireland, is rushed to the theaters as quickly as possible—by air express if necessary—and is advertised as a "Special." When the pickaback plane arrived in New York from England recently it brought newsreel films, and they were on display in Broadway theaters within three hours. That means very fast work, because not only must the pictures be edited and prints made, but script and music must be arranged, and the sound recorded.

That is a story in itself. The writers prepare the scripts to fit the number of feet in each shot, and there can be no trial and error about it; it is done in advance. These script writers have, also, to verify their facts, they have to indicate correct pronunciations of such

(Continued on page 15)



Paramount News

THE SHOT THAT MAY BE VIEWED AROUND THE WORLD

Or it May Land on the Projection Room Floor, But the Cameraman and the Sound Man Think Only of Recording the Event. Above, "Dope Sheets," on Which the Cameraman's Notations are Entered, Accompany Films Arriving in New York and These Notations Are Used in the Preparation of the Script from Which the Commentator Reads His Lines

Mystery of the Autographs

On the Title Page of a Folio of Shakespeare's Plays Appear the Signatures of 14 Early Nineteenth Century Writers, and Others—But How They Came There Nobody Knows

By Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith, K.C.V.O.
Adviser for the Royal Art Collections Since 1925

AUTOGRAPH HUNTING was formerly a harmless and agreeable foible, comparable to the Victorian vogue of the "Birthday Book." The autograph collection was, in a sense, a reminder of personal intimacies and friendships; it originated, in fact, in the album amicorum, of which the British Museum has a collection. Today it has largely become a form of incense offered by young persons to people pinnacled and puffed by the popular press, especially film stars and the more expensive professionals of the football world.

To the non-collector, the study of signatures is interesting from the point of view of calligraphy. Formerly, these were usually not only characteristic but legible. Today, since the introduction of the typewriter, many signatures are so characteristic as to be illegible, and have to be repeated and explained in typescript.

There is in the Victoria and Albert Museum a group of little-known and remarkable autograph signatures which, apart from their intrinsic interest, present some curious problems.

* * *

Among the collections bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. John Jones in 1880 are three folio editions of the plays of Shakespeare. One of these bears on the title-page the signatures of 14 persons, almost all of whom were men of note, mainly in the literary world of the first half of the nineteenth century. Where the dates are given, these are either 1842 (five instances) or 1843 (four): so presumably the time limits may be fixed as approximately within those years. As will be seen, the names include, among others, Leigh Hunt, Browning, Wordsworth, and Dickens.

It would be interesting to know the circumstances which brought together so brilliant a galaxy of signatures on the same page. Unfortunately very little has been learnt of Jones's private life, and still less of the manner in which he acquired the various items in the collection which he bequeathed to the nation. We do know that he was a tailor and army clothier from 1825 to 1850, when he retired, presumably with the fortune which enabled him to accumulate the artistic treasures which are now of almost priceless value. We know, too, that much of the collection was acquired by him after he removed to the house No. 95, Picadilly in 1865.

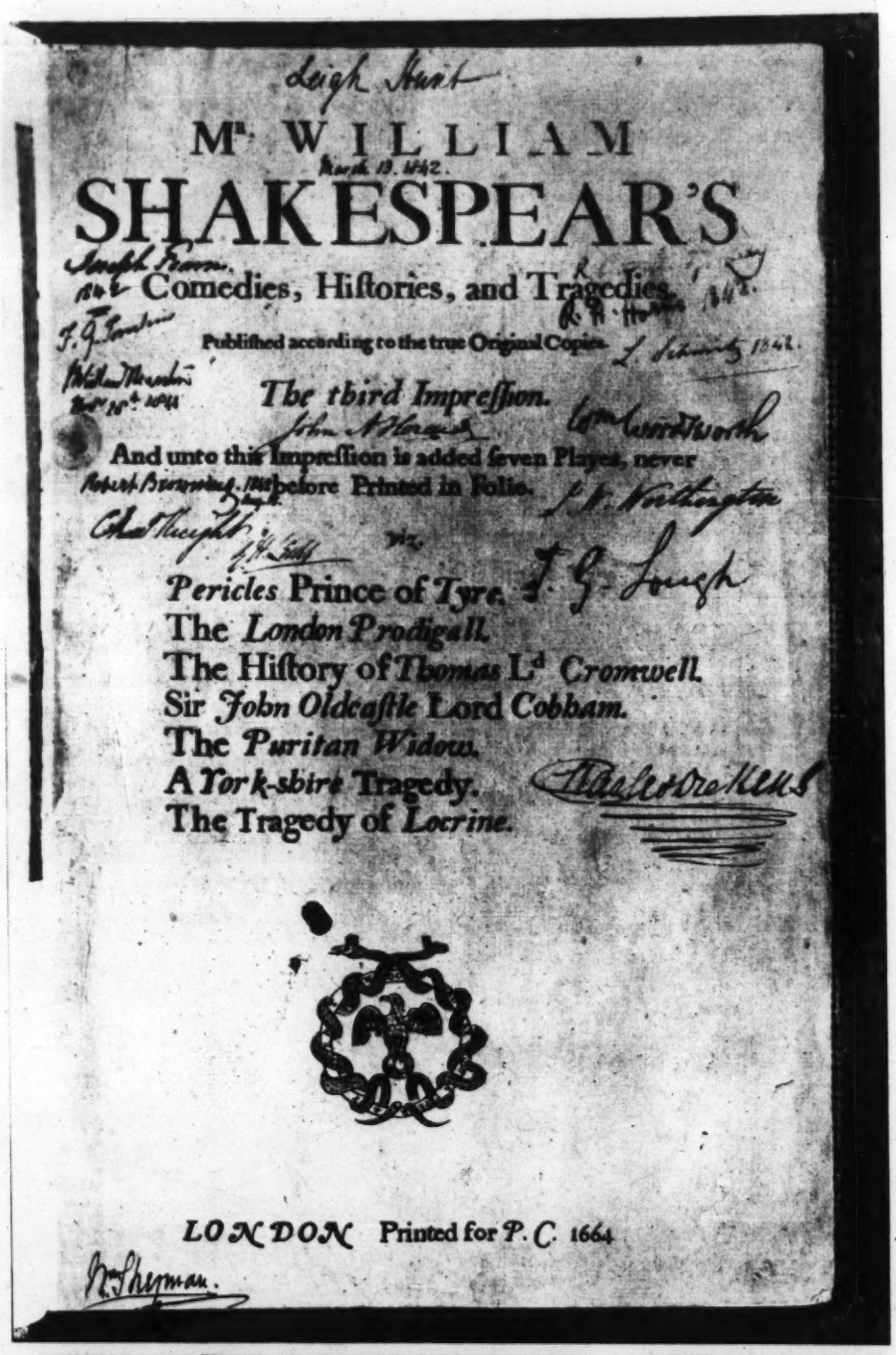
But we also know that its selection had probably little or no connection with the furnishing of that house, being mainly lodged there as if it were a kind of storehouse for works of art. In this respect Jones may be compared with another distinguished collector, Mr. George Salting, whose rooms over the Thatched House Club (in St. James's Street) were so stacked with works of art that there was hardly room to move, and even valuable water colors were deposited under his bed.

* * *

The high artistic quality of almost everything in the Jones collection shows that the man must have possessed a very remarkable standard of taste. In acquiring many French eighteenth-century examples he was following the fashion of the day and availing himself of opportunities offered by the market; many of the richer families of France, exiled or impoverished through the Revolution, were, in the early part of the nineteenth century, selling their possessions.

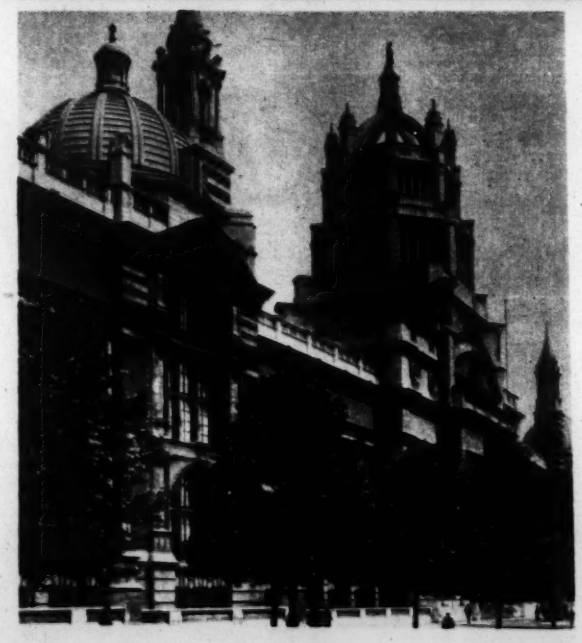
Of the man himself, we know very little. He is said to have been reserved in character, and the bust of him in the Museum, so far as one may judge from physiognomy, seems to bear this out. If the Piccadilly house was cluttered up with museum pieces, it looks as if it were not adapted for entertainment. It is therefore unlikely that—as one might be tempted at first to assume—the signatures on the Shakespeare title-page record membership of a coterie of Jones's friends, such as the poet Rogers or John Forster gathered around them.

It was, of course, an age of snobbery,


Leigh Hunt

Mr. WILLIAM
March 13. 1842.
SHAKESPEAR'S
Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies.
Published according to the true Originall Copies.
The third Impression.
And unto this Impression is added seven Playes, never before Printed in Folio.
viz.
Pericles Prince of Tyre.
The London Prodigall.
The History of Thomas Ld Cromwell.
Sir John Oldcastle Lord Cobham.
The Puritan Widow.
A Yorkshire Tragedy.
The Tragedy of Locrine.

LONDON Printed for P. C. 1664



SIGNED BY A GALAXY OF NINETEENTH CENTURY PERSONAGES

Dickens, Browning, Leigh Hunt, and Wordsworth Were Among the Notables Who Wrote Their Names on This Title Page of a Shakespeare Folio Edition, From the Collection Begun by John Jones, a London Tailor and Army Clothier, Some 90 Years Ago. This Is One of the Literary and Art Treasures Bequeathed by Mr. Jones in 1880 to the Victoria and Albert Museum (Left) in South Kensington.

Crown Copyright, Victoria and Albert Museum
By Burton Holmes, From Ewing Galloway

and for some reason the tailor's profession in past times suffered unmerited obloquy. Without going so far back as Shakespeare's Petruchio, we may judge from Meredith's "Evan Harrington" in how little esteem society of that age regarded the occupation in which Jones had made his fortune. Not that most of the distinguished men referred to would probably have worried about that, but it may well have been that the collector himself was sensitive on the point.

The signatories, as I shall show, were a somewhat mixed lot, but mainly persons who had already achieved fame, or were embarking on a career, in the literary or dramatic world. It is curious that Jones does not appear to have cultivated in himself the taste for either, if we may judge from the books he possessed. The library, which he bequeathed with his other collections, is a small general one of less than 800 volumes, containing some rarities beside the Shakespeare folios, but indicating no special preference in its owner beyond perhaps a leaning to the drama.

Since he did not retire from business until 1850, and did not acquire the Piccadilly house until 1865, it would seem that his main artistic activity covered the period from 1865 onward, and it is unlikely that the autographs were collected by him. It is reasonable therefore to suppose that the signatures were already on the title page when the book was bought by Jones: the question then arises, whether any of the individuals named was likely to have sufficient inclination, or the degree of intimacy with the others, which such a collection would seem to warrant.

In order to judge this question adequately, it is necessary to glance for a moment at the position of English literature as it was in the "forties."

The first quarter of the nineteenth century had been remarkable in England for an amazing wealth of great writers, both in prose and poetry. At the time when Waterloo was being fought, Sheridan, Keats, Shelley, and Byron were all still writing, though for only a few years longer; but at the dates here recorded (1842-43), there were (leaving aside Coleridge, who passed on in 1834) still living many who may be said to date from that golden age. Southey passed on in 1843, and he was succeeded in the post of Poet Laureate by Wordsworth; Tennyson was then in his 34th year; Thackeray and Dickens only a little younger. Browning a few years earlier had published his "Paracelsus" and it had brought him at one stride into fame and the friendship of the masters of his art.

It was an age of restless activity and experiment in the literary world. Most of the men here recorded were associated at one time or another with the founding or editing of new periodicals, such as the Monthly Repository, the Plain Englishman, the Sunbeam, the Self-Educator. None of these lived for more than a few years, or brought much profit to their originators; but they probably served their purpose in making known, and airing the views of, young apirants. One such periodical, the News had won for Leigh Hunt a sojourn in jail.

Like many of his colleagues, Leigh Hunt dabbled in drama; a fine play by him, "A Legend of Florence," was produced at Covent Garden, with some success. G. H. Lewis had actually appeared on the stage in 1841 in Garrick's comedy, "The Guardian." Macready was a friend of many of the circle, and Browning wrote the "Pied Piper of Hamelin" for the amusement of Macready's little son.

* * *

Almost all the personages named on the Folio seem to have been from time to time in contact, either direct or indirect, with one another. The only two whose association with the group is difficult to establish are Lough and Shearman. Lough was a sculptor protégé of Haydon, who is best known for his statue of George Stephenson at Newcastle, and for the fact that he had originally been commissioned to execute the lions in Trafalgar Square. Shearman (or Sherman) was a prominent physician and writer on medical subjects, connected with Charing Cross Hospital.

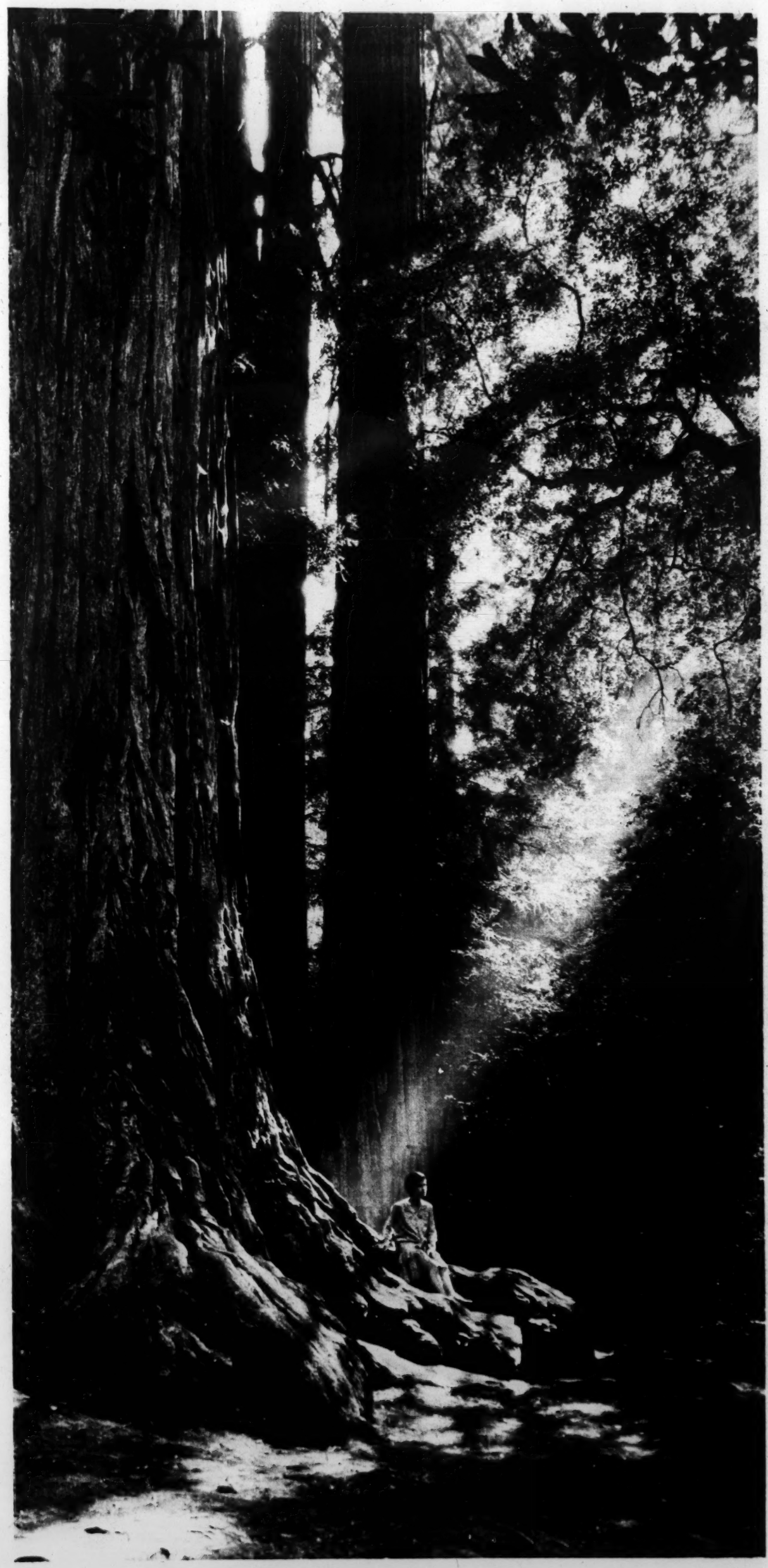
Montgomery was a fairly successful minor poet, noted as having occasioned one of Macaulay's most vitriolic criticisms.

There is, unfortunately, nothing in all this which throws any clear light on the problem confronting us, of the identity of the collector of the autographs. There is, however, one of the signatories to whom circumstances seem to point. Charles Knight, whom Dickens described as the "many-sided free-hearted," was the son of a bookseller and publisher of Windsor, and himself became an author and publisher; both father and son sold old books. The father bought an imperfect copy of the First Folio, and gave it to his son. This copy, as Charles Knight candidly admits he "made good" having access to a font of similar type and abundant flyleaves of seventeenth century books which matched the paper," he himself printed every missing or defective page. This practice was his own handiwork, we can no tention. Very few copies of the Folio editions have come down to modern times in their original state.

It is probable, therefore, that Knight was only making a harmless trial of his skill. If the autographed title page was his own handiwork, we can the more understand how a bibliophile such as he was could allow himself to have it disfigured with autographs of persons, however eminent.

VACATION THOUGHTS

By Catherine Starr



ABOUT THE TIME when vacations are over, and the year's work is beginning again, one inclines to think a bit longingly of the weeks or days of freedom and relaxation; of the refreshment gained from pursuing interesting ideas down longer avenues of thought than seems possible in the hurly-burly of the street scene, or the hustle and bustle of the common round.

There is an old saying that "the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts," and everyone has observed the absorption of young people in some idea which interests them. Is it not in this way that they mature and come to fuller fruition?

Maturity too often neglects this delightful privilege—the charm of thinking long, long thoughts, too seldom seeks the solitude in which to follow ideas down broad and inspiring avenues. Yet we live in proportion to our thinking—and thinking is free to all. It is noticeable that most of the great leaders of mankind, so far as can be observed, have sought the inspiration of hours of aloneness. Many writers like to take long walks while thinking out the presentation of an idea. Poets have a reputation for seclusion while composing. In the quiet of solitude they hear best the rhythms they wish to transcribe. Thoreau loved solitude, walking the shores of his "Walden," looking deep and far into the why, where, and what of the universe, as he gazed into its mirrored reflections.

* * *

But while it is not always possible to get far from people, it is at least possible to escape into the most exalting and worth-while thinking one knows how to indulge, wherever one is; and in this, find something of the peace of solitude and its resulting refreshment.

In early Biblical history, the prophets oftenest heard the "still, small voice" of Truth in the silences of solitude. So Moses talked with God in the wilderness, where he had fled to escape the results of an impulsive, youthful folly; and out of these solitudes he was brought forth, a leader of men. So David, the sweet shepherd, while tending his sheep, became a man of many accomplishments, leaving to us the Psalms which have comforted mankind through many generations. So, in a later century, the great exponent of Christianity, Jesus of Nazareth, sought the solitude of a mountain or a wilderness, apart even from his closest friends, when he felt the need of greater inspiration for his wonderful mission. Then, coming down from his mountain, he healed the multitudes, and walked on the water, overcoming for tired humanity its most cherished fears.

In a still later century, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in seeking to discern the practical value of the Master's life, went apart for three years, withdrawing from society to study the Bible, yet she describes this search as "sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing." And out of this early, consecrated seclusion, came her great life work which, like the Master's, has resulted in such benefit to mankind.

* * *

If such as these have gathered strength through quiet, prayerful thinking, one can scarcely afford to overlook the possibilities involved in individual effort to shut out, from time to time, the pressure of worldliness, and go apart to consecrate life anew to good endeavor and unselfish life motives.

Two business women who were actively engaged in offices for the greater part of the year, felt a need for solitude in which to think. They presently discovered a hayfield not far from town which they could reach in half an hour's drive. Receiving permission from the farmer, they "adopted" a particular haystack during the summer months, after returning from their two weeks' vacation, and when activity permitted them to get away, they would go to the field. Each chose an opposite side of the pile of sweet-smelling grasses, and spent an hour or two in quiet thought. Wonderful refreshment resulted for both, coupled with increasing activity and success in their work. Another who was not able to get away from the city frequently, found that the middle of a large park offered many half hours of inspiration. Even with other people going and coming close at hand, she felt no responsibility to them, and so was able to become engrossed in subjects she felt needed clearer thinking, which she presently named "vacation thoughts."

"Solitude generates a certain . . . sublime exaltation," writes Victor Hugo in "Toilers of the Sea." "A wonderful lucidity of mind results which converts the student into a seer, the poet into a prophet."

Hitches at Hetch Hetchy

Since 1901, When San Francisco Sought to Build Dams in Yosemite Park as City Water Reservoirs, There Have Been Objections, Currently Because Power Has Been Sold to a Private Utility

By Lewis Rex Miller

HERE IS THE STORY of how an American city started out to get its water supply from a National Park, got sidetracked into producing electric power, finally got its water after spending twenty years and more than $100,000,000 on the project, and now—just as it finishes spending three more years of labor and several more million dollars on enlargements — is being called on the carpet by the Federal Government because it has been disposing of the power through a private company, apparently illegally, for the last 13 years.

The amazingly vexed career of the Hetch Hetchy system which brings water and power from Yosemite National Park to San Francisco, has brought successive Secretaries of the Interior into conflict with successive Mayors of San Francisco for nearly forty years, and has culminated in the recent acrimonious debate between Secretary Ickes and Mayor Rossi.

The national spotlight has been turned upon the controversy first by a proposed Presidential visit to Hetch Hetchy—which didn't come off—at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's July tour of the Yosemite and second, by Secretary Ickes's demand that the city do something to rectify its legal position by next New Year's Day. Bringing the affair all the more prominently into the public eye is the dedication on Oct. 2 of the new $4,500,000 addition to O'Shaughnessy Dam, key structure of the entire Hetch Hetchy system.

Positive beneficial results from the Hetch Hetchy complex are an unsurpassed supply of pure water for San Francisco from the melting snows of the Sierra Nevada, an income of over $2,000,000 a year for the city from the private company which distributes the electric power, and the satisfaction of having carried to completion in spite of manifold obstacles a gigantic engineering undertaking.

* * *

Against these results may be balanced the recurring conflicts between the municipal and the national governments, an expenditure of many more millions of dollars than was originally intended, and the flooding of a mountain valley which, next to the neighboring Yosemite, was possibly the most majestic in the United States. Apologists point out that a magnificent mountain lake has been created in the place of the wooded valley. The reservoir is indeed a beautiful body of water, in a superb mountain setting.

From the very moment when it was first proposed, the Hetch Hetchy project has given rise to controversy. Application for permission to build dams in the Yosemite National Park to create reservoirs for San Francisco was made as early as 1901, and was refused in 1903. Attempts to get Congressional authorization for the plan were made in 1905. Then came San Francisco's great fire, and the city's need for an adequate water supply was, as a consequence, highly publicized.

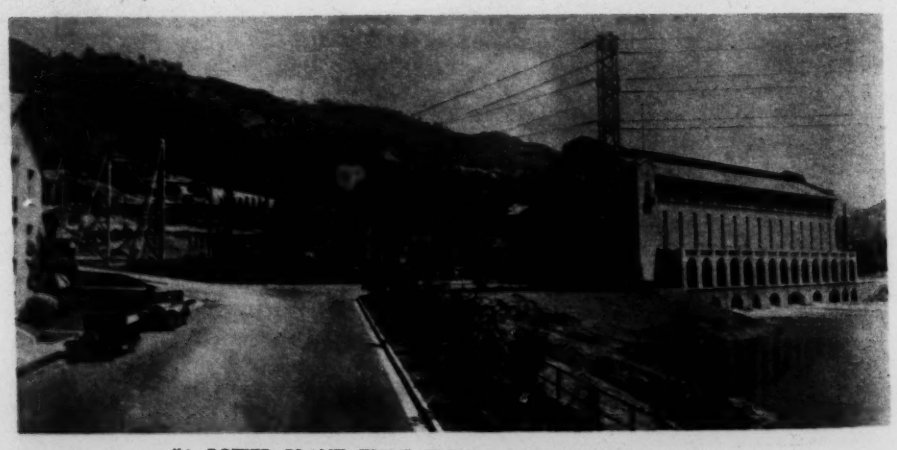
In 1908 a permit was issued by Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield, granting the city rights of way for conduits, dams and reservoirs in Yosemite National Park, subject to certain important restrictions. But in 1910 Secretary Ballinger cited the city to show cause why the Hetch Hetchy part of the permit should not be revoked. San Francisco began to realize that it must have Congressional authority for what it wished to do, and not be subject to changing opinions of successive Secretaries of the Interior.

Throughout this period John Muir, the great naturalist whose centenary is being celebrated this year, was leading a fight by conservationists and nature lovers to prevent the building of the Hetch Hetchy dam, which was to convert the valley of the Toulumne (pronounced Two-all'-o'-me) River into a lake hundreds of feet in depth. Muir called the valley "the Tuolumne Yosemite." He had first visited Hetch Hetchy as early as 1871 and was enthralled by the valley's majestic beauty.

It was not so large as Yosemite, and was on the whole more barren; it did not have so many magnificent waterfalls, although there were several beautiful ones. Some of the largest of these have survived the flooding of the valley and still leap over high precipices to the reservoir's edge far below. Where today there are deep waters, Muir used to love to camp in solitude among his beloved trees, amid berry-thickets thronged with bears. Muir was convinced that no good could come of flooding the valley of the Tuolumne. If he were here now, to witness the controversy that has arisen over the use of Hetch Hetchy power, he might yield to the temptation to say, "I told you so."

THE ORIGINAL O'SHAUGHNESSY DAM
The Old Dam Built Between the Years 1914 and 1923 Is Now Embedded in the New One

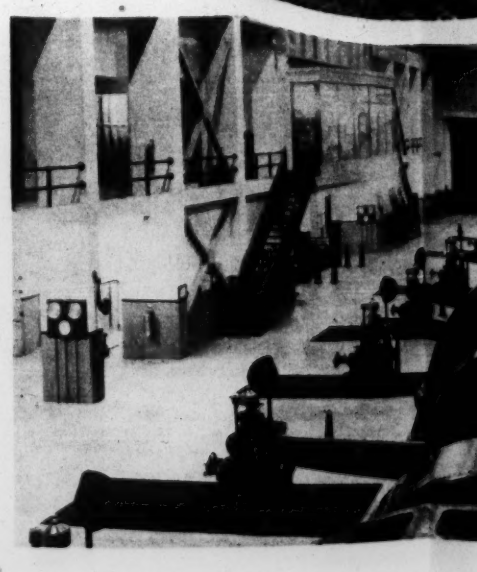
SPILLWAY OF THE NEW DAM
The Waterfalls Seen in the Background Are, Left to Right, Tuiolala Falls; Junior El Capitan; and Wapama Falls



"A POWER PLANT THAT WOULD PRODUCE REVENUE"
With the Old Dam, the Moccasin Power Plant Had to Close Down in the Dry Season, But the Increase in Capacity Will Enable It to Function Throughout the Year

Muir fought with all his might from 1902 to 1914 to prevent what he looked upon as a willful spoliation of one of the nation's great beauty spots, which should be preserved, like Yosemite, as a national playground. He failed to rally much support in influential quarters. Even Gifford Pinchot, leading conservationist, did not agree with him on this point. President Theodore Roosevelt, who had camped alone with Muir in the Yosemite, sympathized with his position, but did not throw his influence decisively on Muir's side. Finally President Wilson, in spite of Muir's entreaties, signed the Raker Act. By authority of this act of Congress the Hetch Hetchy project has been carried out.

The Raker Act contains a provision which until recently received little attention, that the city should not sell



WHERE THE POWE
Inside the Moccasin Powerhouse 20 Miles Below the N
Reservoir Before the Dam Was Enlarged. The New Da
the White Beach Line Seen in the Picture. About O
Reservoir Is Vis

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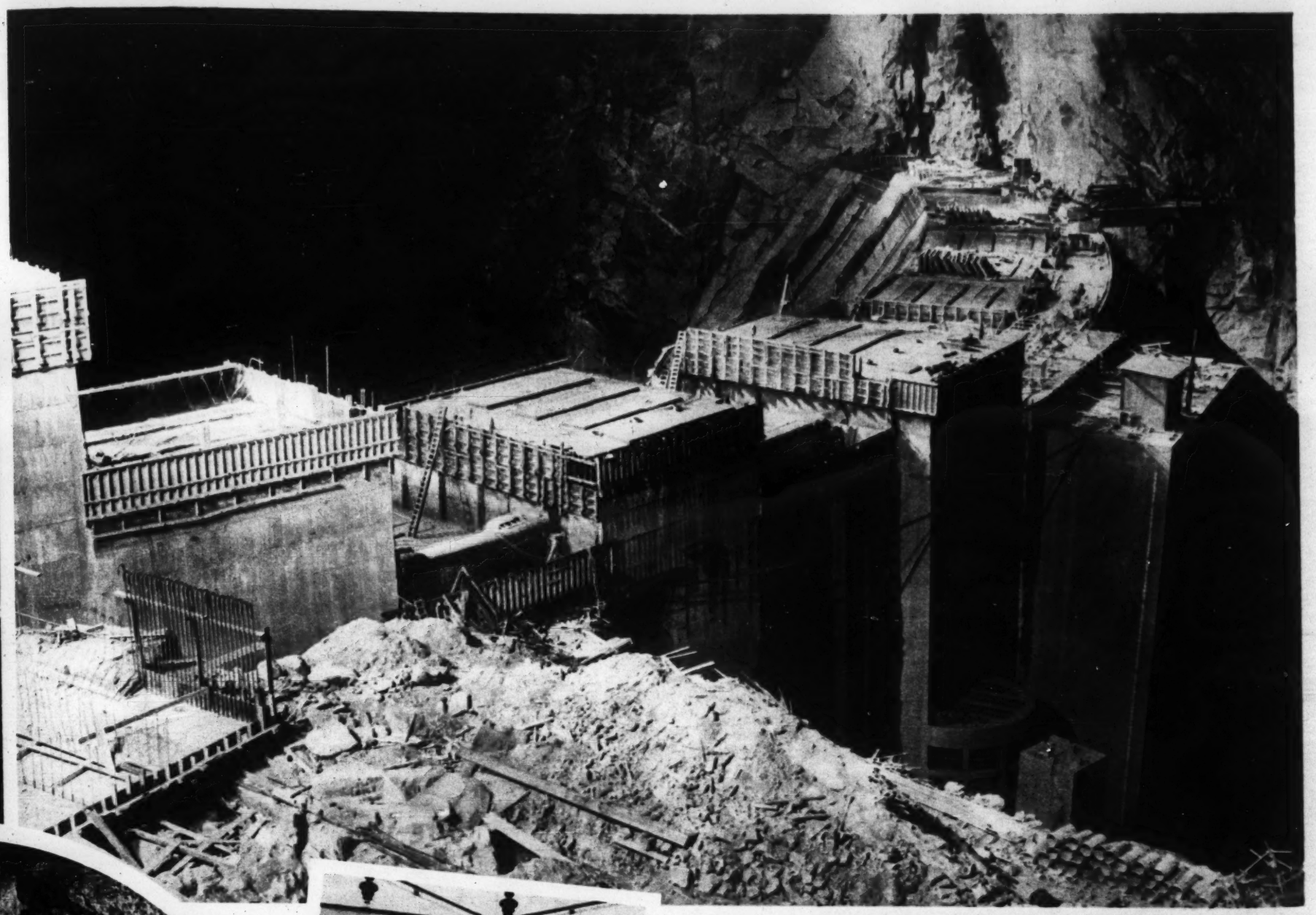
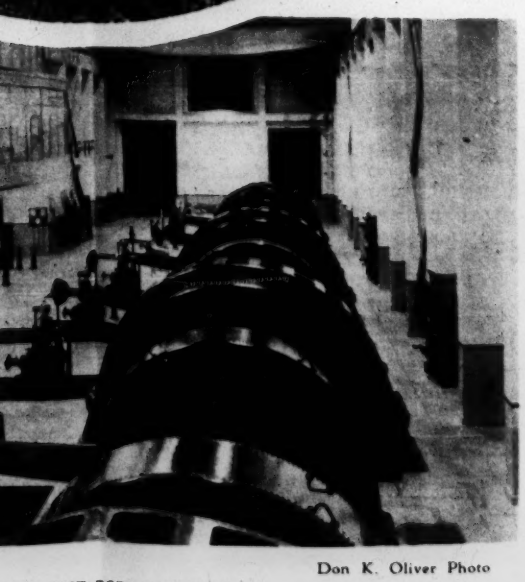


THE NEW DAM BEING DEDICATED ON OCTOBER 2
Night Photo of Construction on the Addition to O'Shaughnessy Dam Which Raised Height of the Reservoir and Increased Its Capacity 70 Per Cent

OVER THE HILL TO THE POWERHOUSE
Penstocks (Water Pipes) Drop Down from Priest Reservoir, 1,320 Feet, to the Moccasin Power House of the Hetch Hetchy Project



Don K. Oliver Photo

HERE THE POWER BEGINS
Miles Below the New Dam. Above, Aerial Photo of the Old arged. The New Dam Raised the Water Level 85½ Feet Above e Picture. About One-and-One-Half Miles of the Eight Mile Reservoir Is Visible

electric power generated as part of the Hetch Hetchy project to a private utilities company. San Francisco, which concluded a distributing agreement with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in 1925, claims that it is not selling the power to this company, but that the company is merely acting as its agent to distribute it. Secretary Ickes claims that this distinction is too subtle to be valid, and his contention has been upheld by a United States district court. The court has given San Francisco until December 28 of this year to stop selling power to Pacific Gas and Electric.

The logical conclusion would appear to be that, in order to proceed within the law San Francisco must buy or build its own power distribution system. This would cost perhaps $50,000,000, and the city's voters have on five different occasions refused to vote a bond issue for the purpose. They may again be given an opportunity to vote on the issue this year, in November. But even if they vote to go into the electrical power distribution business, no definite action can be taken until the state legislature reconvenes next January. Secretary Ickes says, in effect, that something will have to be done before Jan. 1, 1939, if San Francisco wants PWA money to spend on this and other projects. Against this background of claim and counter-claim, the new addition to the O'Shaughnessy Dam, which makes the Hetch Hetchy reservoir, is being dedicated.

* * *

The addition to the dam, which was planned when the original structure was built, and for which foundations were provided in advance, has raised the height of the dam 85½ feet and increased the volume of the reservoir by 70 per cent. The old dam, now embedded in the new one, was built between the years 1914 and 1923.

Was the increase in size necessary to give San Francisco enough water? It was not. The earlier structure could impound all the water that San Francisco was likely to need, even with a considerable increase in population. Then why was the dam enlarged? Why, to generate more power.

And in the answer to this question is revealed how a project which was originally a water supply project became primarily a power project. In fact, it was a power producer long before it was a water producer for San Francisco. Power was being produced as early as 1925, but it was not until 1934 that San Francisco got its first supply of Hetch Hetchy water.

One reason for this was that it seemed necessary, in order to help pay for the expensive dams, tunnels and aqueducts, to begin generating electric power for sale as soon as possible. The first ten years' work resulted, not in bringing water to the city, but in creating a power plant that would produce revenue. Eventually, but only nine years after power was being produced and sold, Hetch Hetchy water came to San Francisco through 155 miles of aqueduct, including 67 miles of tunnels, through mountains, over valleys and rivers, and across San Francisco Bay.

The original O'Shaughnessy Dam, named after M. M. O'Shaughnessy, the city engineer of San Francisco who built the structure, could only supply enough water to keep the power house running about half the year. In the dry season, the power plant had to close down so that the water could go to irrigation districts having a claim on it and, eventually, to San Francisco. Primary reason for increasing the size of the dam has therefore been to enable the power plant, which is located at Moccasin, twenty miles below the dam, to function throughout the year.

This completes a strange cycle. Undertaken as a water supply project, the Hetch Hetchy system first became an electrical power project. Then, later, it fulfilled its original purpose. As soon as that purpose was accomplished, enlargement was necessary not for water supply, but for increased power production. Secretary Ickes obviously looks at the whole project as primarily one of power production.

* * *

Supplementary to the Hetch Hetchy reservoir, but much smaller is the Lake Eleanor reservoir, some five miles distant in a remote area of Yosemite National Park. There, a natural lake has been enlarged through construction of a comparatively small dam. Hetch Hetchy itself is not in the section of the Park which most tourists visit. It can, however, be easily reached by narrow, steep and winding, but well patrolled, roads which lie largely within the Park's boundaries. Reason given for President Roosevelt's decision not to visit Hetch Hetchy when he was at Yosemite in July was that the nature of the roads would make orderly progress of the Presidential caravan difficult, and that such roads are extremely hard for the Secret Service to police properly. It would indeed be difficult for Secret Service men to stand on the running boards of the President's car, as they usually do, on some of those steep, sharp curves.

O'Shaughnessy Dam is finished at last. It did not have a dedication by the President in person, but it is performing its job nevertheless. From it comes abundant water supply for San Francisco and adjoining areas. From its principal power plant comes the electricity whose distribution is a matter for dispute between Federal and City authorities.

Among the New Books

Biography Rings Up Curtain on English Season—A London Letter

Three Homes, by Lennox Robinson. Michael Joseph. 10s. 6d. **It's Draughty in Front**, by Herbert Hodge. Michael Joseph. 8s. 6d. **Victoria and Albert**, by Hector Bolitho. Cobden Sanderson. 12s. 6d. **Marlborough: His Life and Times**, Vol. IV, the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill. Harrap. 25s.

London

TWO VERY DIFFERENT but excellent autobiographies have opened the autumn publishing season. Mr. Herbert Hodge is a taxi driver who, some years ago took to writing stories in the back of his cab but did not find out what he really wanted to say until he saw New York's "Waiting for Lefty." Mr. Lennox Robinson, dramatist and director of the Abbey Theater in Dublin, also came to the theater in a revolutionary time, and converted, as so many of his generation in Ireland were, by Yeats's "Kathleen ni Houlihan," he turned under that romantic inspiration to realism. Mr. Robinson was clearheaded enough to see when he was young that his class, the Unionist ascendancy, were doomed politically and spiritually unless they "crossed," so to speak, with the despised nationalists; but now he has gone back to the period of his childhood in the soft airs of Cork, when that doom was not in sight.

All childhood worlds are charmed; even when, as in Mr. Hodge's case, they are wretched, they have a dramatic and whole quality. But since one is just as much inclined to falsify this memory as any other and to find awkward blanks in it, Mr. Robinson has got the help of a brother and a sister. So this is an autobiography with three voices, each supplementing and sometimes contradicting the others but all making a delightful trio. Tom remembers the more militant side of that childhood, Nora more particularly the loveliness of one of the earlier houses and the character of the father; while Lennox, the youngest and considered delicate, and left isolated, remembers the company of the ladies who vied with one another's "At Homes" in remote Victorian Kinsale. And also with one another's religiosity.

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It is a gentle picture. The passions of the Parnell case, for example, are fierce, but for the children they are voices off, and come from the servants. The respectability, the aloofness, even the snobberies of the Irish Protestants in Cork were more amiable than the same things in England. There was—and sometimes this strikes me as the great difference between life in the two countries—far, far, less stress on money and the money struggle. There was a freedom from vulgarity. Kinsale was, of course, provincial to a degree, but it was provincial without the "inferiority complex;" the inferiority was, perhaps, deeper, for the elder Robinsons, lovers of romantic scenery, could not be bothered with the Galtees but were off to the Welsh mountains as often as possible. There was, as Mr. Robinson says, a faint but very definite element of uprootedness, very common to the class.

To change the subject, he has an addition to the already excellent stock of anti-George Moore stories. Mr. Robinson, as a rising young realist, was asked by George Moore to dramatize "Esther Waters" but the task was taken from him by Moore and all except the second act was re-written. Years later at a rehearsal Moore stopped the actress in the second act: "Miss Greet," he said, "are you speaking from the text?" She said she was and Moore answered, "I only ask because I had no idea I had written anything so good." This story occurs in Moore's preface to an American edition of the play. He had forgotten all about the author of "The White-Headed Boy."

Mr. Hodge was a baker's errand boy when he was 11; at 17 he was delivering laundry; at 19 an active Communist, he was blowing up the Mayor of Marylebone about unemployment. Then he went to Canada as a farm laborer, worked in a lumber camp. When he returned to London he became a taxi driver and that, despite his literary work, is his trade still. There have been a good many careers like this in recent autobiography and except for the portraits of his parents, a father who escaped from slum shoddiness by drink and a mother intensely religious, there would be nothing unusual in the material of this book.

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But manner and the man are everything. Mr. Hodge is an individual. He has waited to write until he is mature, he understands his experience, he is free of dogma, candid and clearheaded. He does not mind discussing his mistakes. He isn't out to cut a figure. For years apparently he tried to write and because of his failures, he writes far more naturally and with more simple good sense than many an autobiographer who has had everything his own way. So much nonsense is written about working-class life, we have had so much of the abstract proletarian it is a relief to hear a man talking intelligently and not for effect about his life. One finds in the son that deep sense of values which had wrecked the father's career. The unhappy upholsterer saw red when his trade fell to mass production and the shoddy. He was apt to protest at bad acting in the theaters and would be thrown out; the son takes it more calmly, more shrewdly. Though he reacted strongly against the familiar dogmas in his political studies. These evidently gave roots and balance to his individualism.

After his last unfortunate venture into royal biography Mr. Hector Bolitho has returned to the safer subject of Victoria and Albert. His new book is a re-writing of the two earlier ones, done in the light of the many new letters since discovered. The story is certainly more readable in one volume.

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With a fourth volume Mr. Winston Churchill brings his huge "Marlborough" to an end. And to an end with a moral. It is de riguer nowadays for a historical writer to draw a political parallel and, in this final book, Marlborough is the hero who would have prevented the fruits of a victorious war being thrown away by the pride of the victors "and by the intrigues of a pacifist reaction" (For this, read the Tory policy of "peace at any price"). The Grand Alliance is seen as another League of Nations. The charge of cynicism brought against Marlborough because of his relations with the French court is deftly turned; he kept this relationship for the purpose of espionage. It is possible. In any case this is Marlborough vindicated in a prose which at first glance looks like the grand manner, but on closer inspection is really the echoing whispering gallery of other people's styles which is the heart of brilliant journalism.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" in a recent Modern Library addition, in the regular series. A new Giant is the Complete Tales and Poems of Edgar Allan Poe.

In the United States, Macmillan has now published F. Kingdon Ward's "Plant Hunter's Paradise." Jonathan Cape's English edition was reviewed in these columns on Nov. 3, 1837.

Macmillan has published in America St. John Ervine's play, "Robert's Wife."

A Sermon From Another Mount

Tides of Mont-St.-Michel, by Roger Vercel. Translated from the French by Warre Bradley Wells. New York: Random House. $2.50.

THE ARCHANGEL MICHAEL has stood for centuries on his "Mount in Peril of the Sea," a militant figure dominating the abbey church of Mont-Saint-Michel. The many-vaulted, soaring structure which he guards is one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the world; indeed, as Henry Adams noted, it is to architecture what the Chanson de Roland is to poetry in the history of medieval glory. He amplified his analogy by pointing out that they both have the same directness, simplicity, absence of self-consciousness; the same intensity of purpose, even the same material, in their granite strength.

These very characteristics are applicable, though to a lesser degree, to Roger Vercel's new novel of the mount: "Tides of Mont-St.-Michel." Standing below the Archangel, and like him, "watching across the tremor of the immense ocean," Roger Vercel must have felt the need of putting into words the extraordinary influence exerted by this monument which is so symbolic of the upward-thrust of man's aspirations.

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The sea and the mount are the dominant elements of the narrative; for, through this story of André Brelet and his wife, Laura, the tide, the cloisters, the pillared halls, are always present. They have an irresistible attraction for the man, whose innate idealism is strengthened as he reads the message held for him within these walls and out on the shifting sands.

Laura, at the opposite pole of thought, utterly materialistic, looks upon the mount as a prison. She never forgets that she and André once had great wealth, and she feels that his new position as one of the guardians in the abbey is ignominious and shame-laden. When the two are reminded by an acquaintance of all the things they have lost, it is only André who says thoughtfully that, on the contrary, he still has a great deal—although they are not the same things now.

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André finds that he has acquired an appreciation of beauty, a sense of peace; he feels strengthened by what he calls the listening stones. Every day spent in the precincts of the mount, or out on the vast expanses of mist-shrouded sands which surround it, gradually pulls André away from the vulgarity and pettiness which had threatened him in the existence he and Laura had previously led. A similar breach widens between André and Laura, for she clings tenaciously to the old standards.

Roger Vercel, like André, found a great sermon in the stones of Mont-Saint-Michel. He has embodied it in a story which was already old before the abbey was built. The medieval centuries, which saw the rise of the great structure on the mount, have other stories to tell, also timely for our own age; William the Conqueror, Roland, Héloise and Abélard, Thomas Aquinas, Aucassin and Nicolette all come to mind when one stands on a parapet of Mont-Saint-Michel. No doubt Roger Vercel, too, thought of these, but his "Tides of Mont-St.-Michel" bases its theme upon a different story, upon a Sermon from another Mount.

M. W. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Anthology of Modern Verse

A New Anthology of Modern Poetry, edited by Selden Rodman. New York: Random House. $3.

MR. RODMAN is a young poet who may be commended more for his enthusiasm than for his judgment. He has compiled an anthology which is "new" in the sense that few of the poems represented have appeared in other volumes. The basic intention is good. Most anthologies err in a too slavish imitation. However, it is one thing to be original and another to be accurate. By no possible stretch of the imagination could this volume be considered authoritative. This is sad, because modern poetry is in need of just such an anthology. Most of the charges Mr. Rodman levels at contemporary anthologies are, in some measure, justified.

Most criticisms of such collections as this one concern themselves, perforce, with the editor's omissions and commissions. Mr. Rodman has compiled what he considers a "modern" anthology. We expect MacLeish, Auden, Spender, Lewis, Cowley, Gregory, et al. But one can quarrel with the poems by which they are represented. One can demur at some of the lesser names represented, whose poems do not enhance the value of the work from any critical standard. Sometimes there is also an evident lack of taste.

Mr. Rodman's preface is violent and not, at all times, quite coherent. With most of his conclusions more experienced critics and students will disagree. At least once he is guilty of a misstatement. Hopkins passed on in 1889, not 1888. Mr. Rodman does not inspire confidence in his anthology by the inclusion of examples of his own poetry.

J. R.

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The Bible as a Human Document

Enjoy the Bible's Beauty, by Harriet-Louise H. Patterson. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.25.

THIS HANDY AND attractive volume makes a sincere appeal to the general public to enjoy the Holy Scriptures. It is plainly evident that the author is thoroughly conversant with both the literary beauty and the spiritual import of our Bible. She pays royal tribute to it by gathering a cloud of witnesses to proclaim its wonders. Among those who have voiced its praises she quotes from Edward VI, John Milton, Goethe, and Heine.

The charm of the poetry of the Bible makes strong appeal to the author and she finds that even "the prose sections are prose-poetry," citing passages from the Old Testament to prove her claim. A magnificent passage from the third chapter of Habakkuk bears this out most convincingly. That the Bible has stood through the centuries as the outstanding literary document, even though its Hebrew poetry has been translated into the prose of another language, Miss Patterson attributes to its elevated thought, to the permanent truth it brings to mankind.

* * *

A valuable contribution to the layman's appreciation of the Bible is an intimate and living picture of the daily life and times of the Bible characters. The author makes clear that the scene of events described and much of its phraseology derive directly from the countryside. The author has visited the Holy Land, and thus writes familiarly of the country and its people. In speaking of Jesus she writes, "Nowhere does His light shine with greater brilliancy and luster than through the rays of His beautiful sayings, the parables. . . . He spoke to them with words so simple that these folk could understand readily, with unadorned honest words, but withal throbbing with a sincerity that made them shine and sparkle as rare jewels." Explanation which is made of the customs surrounding an Oriental marriage makes clear the imagery used by Jesus in his parable of the ten virgins.

The reader is grateful to Miss Patterson for bringing the Bible nearer as a human document, without detracting from its spiritual dignity and beauty. And this intimacy with the Book of Books and with those who were taught and healed by our Master but adds to our appreciation of its spiritual significance. As she retells, with her own explanations, the story of Joseph and his brothers, it becomes a very living and vivid document disclosing this young man's progress through life.

* * *

A delightful closing to the book is Miss Patterson's description of the countryside surrounding the "Mountain of the Beatitudes" where, on a lovely spring day when Jesus delivered the unsurpassed Sermon on the Mount, "The sides of the slopes were covered with a blanket of wild flowers . . . Jesus looked about, gazed at the beautiful spring flowers at His feet and said:

> Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin.—Matt. 6:28.

Jesus was looking at glorious red anemones. In the springtime when the winter rains are over, the anemones, 'the lilies of the field,' beautify the landscape of Palestine. Nowhere are they lovelier than in Galilee just at the season of the year when Jesus gave to men a supreme legacy—The Sermon on the Mount."

Many will regret the author's attempt to explain in terms of materiality miracles of feeding the 5,000 and the success of the fishermen of Galilee when following the Master's instructions. Such explanations, it seems, quite hide the spiritual import of those significant demonstrations, demonstrations which prove that through his unprecedented spiritual understanding, Jesus was able to master every material situation. He utilized his knowledge of spiritual law to overcome material law at every point. To deny this is greatly to detract from the vital meaning of his many mighty works.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

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HARRIET-LOUISE H. PATTERSON

Because of 'Hamlet'

Shakespeare's Influence on the Drama of His Age, by Donald Joseph McGinn. Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press. $3.

IF DONALD JOSEPH MCGINN had been less a scholar and more a man of the theater, he might have taken it for granted that Shakespeare exercised a substantial influence on the drama of his age. For the stage has always been an imitative institution, where each success breeds its successors. When the Messrs. Gershwin, Kaufman, and Ryskind wrote "Of Thee I Sing," to cite a handy example, they started a trend in entertainment. And "Of Thee I Sing" is hardly likely to achieve the longevity of "Hamlet."

But with the care and thoroughness that are the marks of sound erudition, Mr. McGinn has not been content to stop at probable suppositions. In "Shakespeare's Influence on the Drama of His Age," he has examined the texts of plays written by contemporaries of, and playwrights who followed, Shakespeare. He has unearthed a mass of evidence to support the theory that "Hamlet," in particular, left its mark on the drama of the period.

He has been concerned primarily with the years between 1600 and 1642. As a result of his studies, he has come to the conclusion not only that "Hamlet" revived the notable interest in the tragedy of revenge at the beginning of the seventeenth century, but that it ultimately emerged as the sole model for that type of play. Beaumont and Fletcher, he has found, turned directly to Shakespeare for inspiration. In imitations of characters and of scenes, he has discovered traces of the regard in which the author of "Hamlet" was held by fellow craftsmen. Even burlesques point to the same conclusion.

Essentially, Mr. McGinn has written a scholarly book intended for scholarly perusal. Almost half of a volume of more than 200 pages consists of allusions to "Hamlet," gathered from plays of four decades. Carefully documented quotations, with abundant footnotes, bolster his conclusions in the remainder of the book.

But even those whose interest is less specialized may be reminded of a conclusion which they sometimes forget. It is that plays which are literary masterpieces may also be successful entertainment. E. F. M.

The Italian Adventure

Italy Against the World, by Georg Martelli. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75.

ONE MAY, with a certain understanding, recall the problem before a western editor in 1917. He had some very large type. On an April morning the words "WAR! WAR!" just filled his page. And, having no opportunity for typographical elaboration, his headline next day read: "MORE WAR!"

The two phrases have been going together ever since. Thus most writers, viewing one of the three wars now in progress, conclude that there will be "more war" tomorrow. Georg Martelli, however, is an exception.

Few studies of the Ethiopian campaign in its military and international aspects have been more penetrating than his "Italy Against the World." Certainly he has gone a long way toward attaining his objective of providing future historians with raw materials which might otherwise be missing when colder assessments of the Italian "conquest" are penned 50 years hence. He has spared neither Italian, British, nor French diplomacy. He has excoriated most of the national policies involved and retained few, if any, illusions concerning the League.

But against even such a background, Mr. Martelli can conclude that there is little justification for regarding a European war as inevitable. He bases this view on the contention that the main "complication" is the Italo-German alliance. And recalling that an even stronger agreement between these two nations was broken in 1914, he adds that the Rome-Berlin axis must be interpreted in the light of three basic factors. These are the fundamental rivalry of the two powers in Central Europe, the ideological differences which preclude a complete sympathy between Naziism and Fascism, and the (not exclusively) Italian method of "intriguing with a third party to impress the other side."

An Italo-German alliance [he writes] would certainly be a strong combination, but would it be strong enough to try conclusions with England, France, and Russia, supported probably by most of the smaller states? If recent diplomacy is anything to go by, Germany herself would not appear to think so. There have been opportunities enough during the past two years to precipitate a crisis. If Germany and Italy really harbored the designs attributed to them, they would have carried them out presumably while Britain was still relatively weak. They could scarcely fail to see that as British rearmament advanced the chances of success progressively diminished.

Many readers will contend with justification that Mr. Martelli understands the German and the Italian mentality better than he does the British. Certainly they can take issue with his claim that the British Government played its subjects false in failing to warn them that "sanctions meant war." For an equally valid case may be made out for the contention that sanctions, properly applied, could have remained an international police function without provoking additional conflagration. But perhaps that is one of the problems that must remain for the historians of 1988.

The Book Window

Goodbye, West Country, by Henry Williamson (Little Brown. $3). Rambling, readable diary of 1936, Mr. Williamson's last year in Devon, giving in vivid detail his lingering, farewell glances at the West Country before he moved to his new farm in Norfolk. With a naturalist's knowledge of wild life and a layman's vocabulary he presents in his somewhat haphazard observations many scenes which will have charm for those who enjoy country life.

Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Second Quarto, 1604. Collotype reproduction of the Huntington Library copy, with an introduction by Oscar James Campbell.

The Letters of John Dove, edited by R. H. Brand (Macmillan, $4). From an English civil servant in South Africa.

We Farm for a Hobby and Make It Pay, by Henry Tetlow (Morrow. $2). Facts and figures about how to do it.

Country Living, Plus and Minus, by Charles Morrow Wilson (Stephen Daye, $2). What farm life is like.

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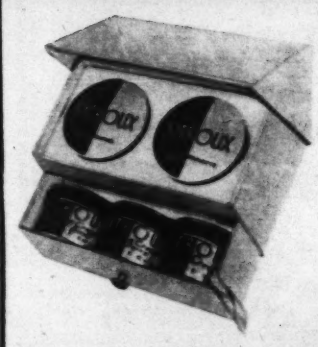

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The Apple of Grandfather's Eye

WHEN "TWEETSIE" puffed back into Boone, N. C., and disembarked some 125 noisy young camera fans after an all-day picture-taking excursion, Conductor G. G. Crumley didn't even say "Whew!" It was the first time the little narrow-gauge railway had been chartered for a day of picture-taking in the mountains, and Conductor Crumley had stopped, started and backed his train a good many times more than usual. But Tweetsie and Conductor Crumley in their day have done a lot of unusual chores.

* * *

Tweetsie is famous outside her own bailiwick. Built 52 years ago, she is the highest railway in eastern America, and one of three commercial narrow-gauge railways remaining in this country. But the Appalachians care nothing for that—a lot of Tweetsie's devotees never have seen any other train and would not believe an outlander who said there are trains in the world larger, stronger, and more luxurious.

Tweetsie (really the Eastern Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railway) runs up some prodigious grades and around innumerable sharp curves, and the 66-mile run from Boone to Johnson City requires all of four hours, even by the most optimistic calculations. Her constituents are not entirely unmindful of her peculiar achievements.

But the universal affection in which Tweetsie is held in this section depends not from these things. The huffy and puffy little train is beloved because it is a folksy institution, almost as thoroughly Appalachian as the profile of "Grandfather," oldest mountain in America.

HE HARDLY SAID 'WHEW!'
Taking Tickets From a Trainload of Camera Fans Is All in the Day's Work to Conductor Crumley, Who Is Used to Driving Cows From the Track or Shopping for Beleaguered Housewives Back in the Hills

About Tweetsie clings that hospitable and friendly atmosphere of her habitat. When the frolicsome young camera fans who had chartered the train had all piled aboard, Conductor Crumley (on the job 32 years) did not, as a standard gauge might, jerk out a watch and shout, "All aboard!" He looked up and down a moment and told some stragglers: "Well, reckon we might as well get going." Engineer S. F. Pippin, for 35 years at the smallish throttle, shouted: "If you-all see something pretty to take a picture of, just holler, and I'll stop." Tweetsie is that kind of train.

* * *

All day the camera fans hollered, and all day Tweetsie stopped beside roaring streams, under precipitous mountains, and beside dashing waterfalls. At noon, Engineer Pippin picked out a good picnicking ground and took time off the schedule for a lunch.

The camera special rode through a scattered procession of hand-wavings. They still wave at the train on Tweetsie's run. In many of the coves, roads have not yet come. In many others, the highway is a fair-weather trail. Some winters, when every other thing in this country is ice-locked, the railway comes through as usual, wheezing and puffing in the bitter air. From the window, the camera fans could almost reach out and shake hands with families on porches when the train ran through the yards of log cabins. To those cabins in severe winters Tweetsie has brought mail when every other wheel was frozen—mail, and sons and daughters headed home for Christmas from a near-by village.

CAMERA FANS GOT NEW ANGLES ON RAILROADING
Engineer Pippin Didn't Mind Having Them Swarm Over His Puffy Little Engine; He Even Let Them Fire the Boiler for Picture Purposes

This pragmatism of the iron wheels is not the sole basis of Tweetsie's place in the hearts of the isolated mountaineers, however. Tweetsie may be the most powerful and beneficent machine in the knowledge of many Appalachians, but she is also an accommodating and a kindly friend. Many a time, Conductor Crumley has leaned off the platform and handed a spool of thread to a beleaguered housewife, as Engineer Pippin slowed down at a lonely farmhouse. Many a youngster has been delivered over to the crew, to be placed off at a relative's ten miles down the gorge. Tweetsie stops for stray cattle crossing the track, and Tweetsie's brass bell and mellow toot are for greeting as well as warning.

Since the lumber has been cut away, the railway has existed on miscellaneous freight and passengers. Not so long ago, an efficient post office employee figured out the saving to be made by transferring Tweetsie's mail to truck routes. The train seemed doomed. It was on this occasion that Tweetsie's place in the heart of the hillfolk became dramatically apparent. Out of the coves piled Tweetsie's friends to testify. They told of days when the train was the only vehicle to move in their communities. The tiny ribbons of steel, plunging under mountains, and clinging to the sides of precipices, were life lines to scores of families who had settled along them. Abandon Tweetsie? Might as well dig up Grandfather Mountain, around whose rim Tweetsie puffs! The efficient clerk subsided.

The camera special took the campers through one of the most scenic regions of the South—and to vistas they could see in no other way. Engineer Pippin cunningly slowed up at all the best places. He even let the youngest campers ring the brass bell, and spared a few precious mites of steam for a toot or two.

TWEETSIE IS A NATIVE
For 52 Years the Little Train Has Panted Up Mountains, Burrowed Under Peaks and Crawled Over Roaring Streams. Every Dooryard Is a Station for This Beneficent Hill-Billy Machine

Down in the lowlands of Tennessee, he skittered along rapidly. "She's doing 40 now," he said to a cab passenger, smiling slyly at the progress of his engine.

When the last cow had been chased off the tracks, the last hand wave answered, and the last camper had alighted, the crew, as usual, stood around for a bit of gossip. As is the way with guest and host in the mountains, Conductor Crumley waved a last farewell. Engineer Pippin leaned out of his cab cordially.

"You-all come back and ride some more with us," invited Engineer Pippin.

BILL SHARPE

Among Our Contributors . .

TULLY NETTLETON who discusses the significance of the new wage and hour law for United States workers is Washington editorial writer for The Christian Science Monitor and a frequent contributor to the Weekly Magazine Section. The article by H. B. ELLISTON, the Monitor's Financial Editor, is the substance of an address delivered recently at the Institute of Politics, in Williamsburg, Virginia.

SIR CECIL HARCOURT-SMITH has been adviser for the Royal Art Collections since 1925 and for a long time was connected with the British Museum; he is the author of several books on art and archaeology.

PEGGY SCOTT, British journalist, has followed closely the careers of Great Britain's Royal Family and has written other articles for the Weekly Magazine Section about the activities of its members. Her study of the small princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, when they were eight and three respectively, appeared in the first issue of the magazine on January 3, 1934.

ROBERT W. DESMOND, until recently Associate Editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, is now a professor in the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. LEWIS REX MILLER is Editorial Manager of the Monitor's Pacific Coast News Bureau in San Francisco.

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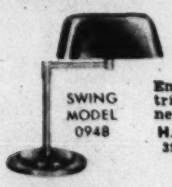

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. . Royalty . .

(Continued from Page 4)

country surroundings, for wild flowers grow among the grass and the River Dee winds its way at the end of the garden.

Lessons go on whether the Court is at Balmoral or Buckingham Palace, except for the usual holidays, and both French and Scottish governesses are with the little Princesses at Balmoral. When they go, as they often do, for picnics with the King and Queen, however, no nurses or governesses are in attendance. The postman who saw a man jump over a hedge followed by a lady and two children, and then discovered that they were the Royal Family, witnessed a very usual occurrence.

* * *

Her Majesty is beloved by everybody. Great Britain is happy in having a Queen who is not only sweet and kind, and constantly thinking of other people, but who has character.

People who know her intimately say that she is one of the greatest women they have met. Knowing her family, they realize that she is a true daughter of a noble house. Her home life was typical of the best in Scottish tradition, which had its foundation in religion and its expression in caring for the people of the countryside. The Queen was brought up to look after other people.

Her Majesty shares a great love of children with Queen Mary. They both go to children's parties with the little Princesses. At Lady Astor's party, which she always gives for Princess Elizabeth's birthday, both Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary sold in the shop, which was part of the fun.

In appearance the little Princess grows more and more like Queen Mary, with whom she has been a good deal. From a child, Her Majesty has accustomed her to being in the public eye as if she were determined that she should not suffer as she did herself from shyness. On the other hand, she has guarded her from being spoilt by too much attention.

When Princess Elizabeth was quite small, she was with her grandmother in a shop in Bond Street. She kept running to and from the door, and then, unable to control her impatience any longer, she said: "Do be quick, Granny. There are such a lot of people waiting to see me!"

But Queen Mary told her lady-in-waiting to take the little girl out by a back entrance and drive home in a taxicab!

Both the little girls help Queen Mary with "Queen Mary's Needlework Guild," in which Her Majesty is so interested. Princess Elizabeth knitted a baby's blue jacket for it and Princess Margaret a pink scarf.

* * *

In gaining her second-class badge as a Girl Guide, the Princess Elizabeth has become proficient in many things which are after her mother's heart that she should know.

The little Princesses are enthusiastic about their Guide work. Every Wednesday the Kingfisher Patrol of Buckingham Palace, and the Leprechaun "Six" of the Buckingham Palace pack of Brownies meet at the palace. The Patrol and the Pack are made up of their own little friends.

Whether at Balmoral or at Sandringham, at Windsor or at Buckingham Palace, the home life of the King and Queen and their children is simple and natural. They have more family life than many of their friends, and this in spite of the fact that they are frequently in public.

Philip D. Gendreau Photo

ENGLISH CUSTOMS IN SHANGHAI

In Nanking Road, One of the Principal Thoroughfares in the International City, Traffic Moves to the Left as in England

. . Britain's Stake in the Far East

(Continued from Page 3)

ish goods is gradually disappearing—imports as well as exports—are insignificant as to amount. China's account is better, it was showing signs of increase when the Sino-Japanese War broke out; but even with China the totals are relatively slight. Britain buys from China (and Hong Kong) about $40,000,000 worth of merchandise, chiefly eggs and their derivatives for British confectioners. Britain sells to China and Hong Kong almost as much, $40,000,000 worth. All these figures are lost in the sum of Britain's foreign trade, which last year was: Imports, $4,300,000,000; exports, $2,000,000,000. Thus Britain's exports to China in 1936 were about 1 per cent of its total exports. Not much of a chestnut here!

* * *

The sad state of British trade in the Orient has been the theme of more than one report of a British economic mission since the World War. The first one in 1930-31 noted lugubriously, "We find our competitors beating us in supplying the needs of China and Japan in manufactured goods." Britain, even with Hong Kong (which is merely a transshipment point for the goods of all nationalities), now ranks fourth among China's purveyors. The first is the United States, the second Japan, the third Germany. All of them have profited from the falling off in British trade. But, till the Sino-Japanese War broke out, British faith in the recovery of a modicum of trade was riding high, for it was hoped to expand the Chinese market for engineering products, to take the place of the vanishing textiles. To that end Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Britain's Chief Economic Adviser, had been in China for almost a year; Dr. H. H. Kung had virtually obtained a fairly sizable loan in the British market; a happy arrangement on railroad debts had been reached; and even the abolition of extra-territoriality had been initialed ad referendum.

British trade with China is by no means the extent of the British estate in China. This has two other parts in addition to trade: namely, investment and shipping.

These ports which were opened by the Treaty of Nanking have become wealthy emporia; particularly Shanghai. When the pioneer traders moved into Shanghai on the heels of the Treaty of Nanking of 1842, they marked out plots on the Whangpu River, a tidal river of the Yangtze. It was then dank with an overgrowth of reeds. On steel piles driven into the mud eventually rose international Shanghai, the world's fourth port. Within this settlement the British alone have amassed over three quarters of a million dollars in investments; that is, trading concerns, warehouses, shipping and banking offices, mills and factories (for Britain owns a number of the factories in China which outcompeted Lancashire), real estate, and public utilities. Through this port flows nearly half of China's foreign trade, which means that headquartered in Shanghai are prosperous shipping lines plying between coastal and riverine ports as well as the docks of home shipping concerns. Britain owns half of China's carrying trade. Then most of the railroads were built with British capital. Government loans are held by British investors, and mines are concessioned to British interests.

* * *

How much is it all worth? We have to take the authoritative estimate of the American economist, Dr. C. F. Remer, who has made a special study of foreign investments in China. Out of a total of $2,500,000,000, he reckons the British share at about half, of $1,250,000,000, over two thirds of which is located in Shanghai.

In order to put this estate in perspective, one must set it side by side with the shares of other powers. England's stake is valued at $1,250,000,000, with Japan next at $750,000,000 and the United States a long way third, with $200,000,000. So, though Britain lags badly in trade, it is well in the lead in the value of its estate.

However, these figures are not really impressive, especially in these $1,000,000,000 days. A sum of $1,250,000,000, after all, is only 6 per cent of Britain's total investment, and in a normal period of peace adds less than $50,000,000 to British national income. This amount, small as it is, is certainly in danger from the Sino-Japanese War. But so are incomes of other nations, even China's, in China. It so happens that Britain and China are mutually engaged in protecting one another's trade stakes. Hong Kong, for instance, has become the most vital element in the continuance of China's formal war making. Chinese Government offices are installed there; supplies come from Hong Kong, across to Canton, and up the Canton-Hankow Railroad. Hong Kong is indeed pulling some Chinese chestnuts out of the fire.

And, in return, China is reciprocating the favor. For the longer China holds out, the more chance there is of the British estate being saved. Indeed, the length of the Chinese resistance may so weaken Japan that Britain, serving the cause of expediency, may be encouraged to move more actively in south and central China (never in North China, I believe) for the preservation of her estate, even for the integrity of that part of China.

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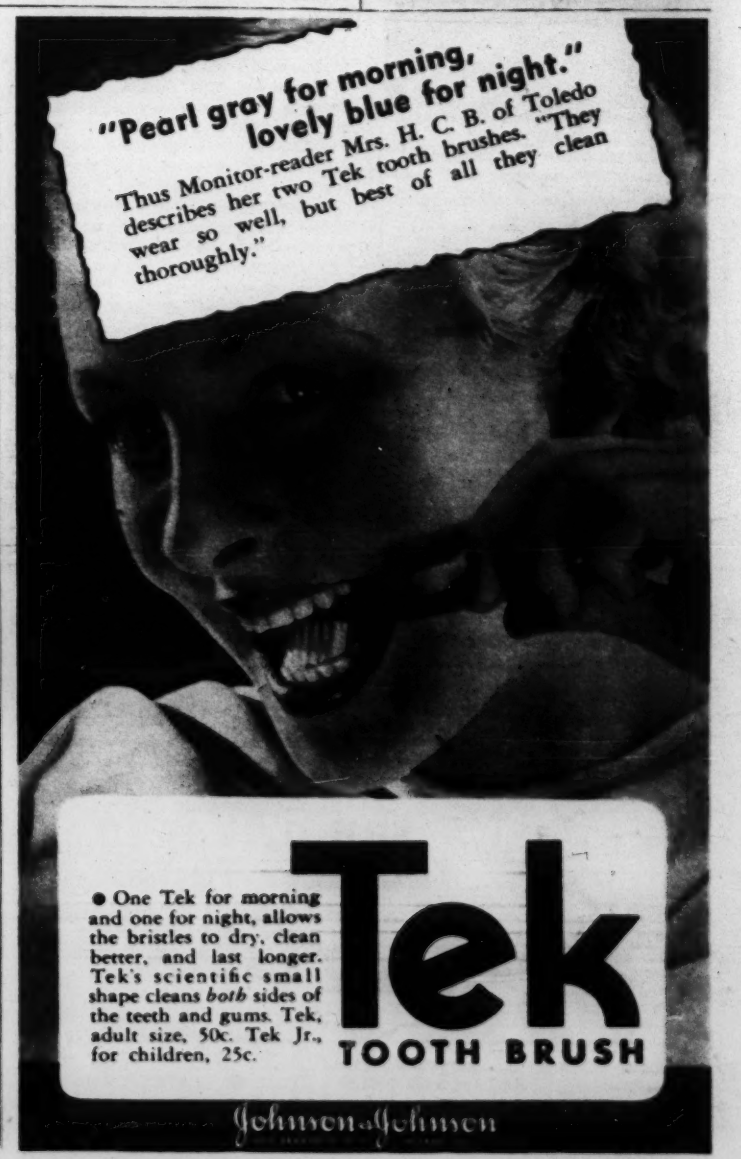
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Does the Social Security Law Need Revision?

By **Burt M. McConnell**

Member of the Literary Digest Editorial Staff, 1919-1929

As THE SOCIAL SECURITY LAW passes its third milestone, the vast enterprise is coming in for more critical analysis. Originally, its purpose was to administer to the needs of the unemployed, the aged, and other dependents. The aim was praiseworthy, but how has the Act worked out in actual practice?

At present the Government is collecting approximately $1,000,000,000 a year out of payrolls to build up the social security fund. What is happening to this stupendous sum? And is the Government collecting more than is necessary? Has unemployment insurance acted as a cushion during the recession? Has it prevented the expenditure of large sums for relief? Has the Act proved itself to the extent that the Government would be justified in extending its benefits to additional millions of workers? These are some of the questions being asked throughout the United States today.

On Aug. 15, the third anniversary of the signing of the Act, President Roosevelt said in part:

"Five years ago the term social security was new to American ears. Today it has significance for more than 40,000,000 men and women, almost a third of the population, workers whose applications for old-age insurance accounts have been received; this system is designed to assure them an income for life after old age retires them from their jobs.

"It has significance for more than 27,500,000 men and women wage earners who have earned credits under State employment insurance laws, which provide half wages to help bridge the gap between jobs. And it has significance for all of us who, as citizens, have at heart the security and the well-being of this great democracy.

"The millions of today want—and have a right to—the same security their forefathers sought. The assurance that, with health and the willingness to work, they will find a place for themselves in the social and economic system of the time."

"Of all the New Deal experiments," observes the Cincinnati Times-Star, "President Roosevelt is most proud of the Social Security Act."

"Except for the agricultural States, where the proportion is somewhat smaller, about one-third of the population of the United States is personally affected by the operation of the Social Security Law," notes the Boston Globe. "As a result, its administration is the largest, most complex, and most difficult job handled by any government agency."

"Congress," writes Raymond Clapper in one of his Washington dispatches, "has created an Advisory Committee, representing employers, employees, and the public. And this committee is engaged in a continuous study of the operation of the new system." Furthermore, says Mr. Clapper, the committee is preparing recommendations which probably will be considered by Congress next winter. For, as a number of editorial writers admit, the Law is far from perfect.

One of the elements of administration is questioned by Bryant Putney in the Springfield Republican: "Whereas Great Britain employs one clerical worker for every 5,000 insured persons, information obtained from 19 States indicates that the ratio in the United States is one employee for every 1,000 insured workers."

All the States and Territories except Virginia are co-operating in the old-age assistance plan, we read in the Washington Post and the approval of the Act passed by Virginia is expected soon. Continues the Washington paper:

"The scope of the Social Security program is frequently not appreciated. Under this single Act millions of men and women are building up insurance against old age; millions of workers have earned some credit toward insurance in event of unemployment. And social insurance is only one aspect of the law. Grants-in-aid are also provided for numerous groups. . . .

"Considering the intricate nature of the Social Security program, this record indicates real progress. A centralized national system could have been much more quickly established. But the co-operative Federal-State plan adopted by Congress will undoubtedly prove more satisfactory in the end. For it has preserved the direct responsibility of the States for the security of their own people, while at the same time drawing upon the resources of the Federal Government."

In a Washington dispatch to the New York Times, Henry N. Dorris tells us that:

"The 40,000,000 persons covered by the old-age system may be increased by 17,000,000 or more if present intentions of the Administration materialize into law. The plan is to extend these benefits to seamen, bank employees; those working for non-profit religious, charitable, and educational institutions; domestic servants, farm laborers, and self-employed workers."

According to another Washington dispatch to the New York Times:

"The Treasury has spent $1,232,558,598.28 in the first three years of the Social Security Act, as against receipts of $887,946,271.71. The expenditure of over one and a quarter billion dollars included the transfer of $690,000,000 to the Old-Age Reserve Account.

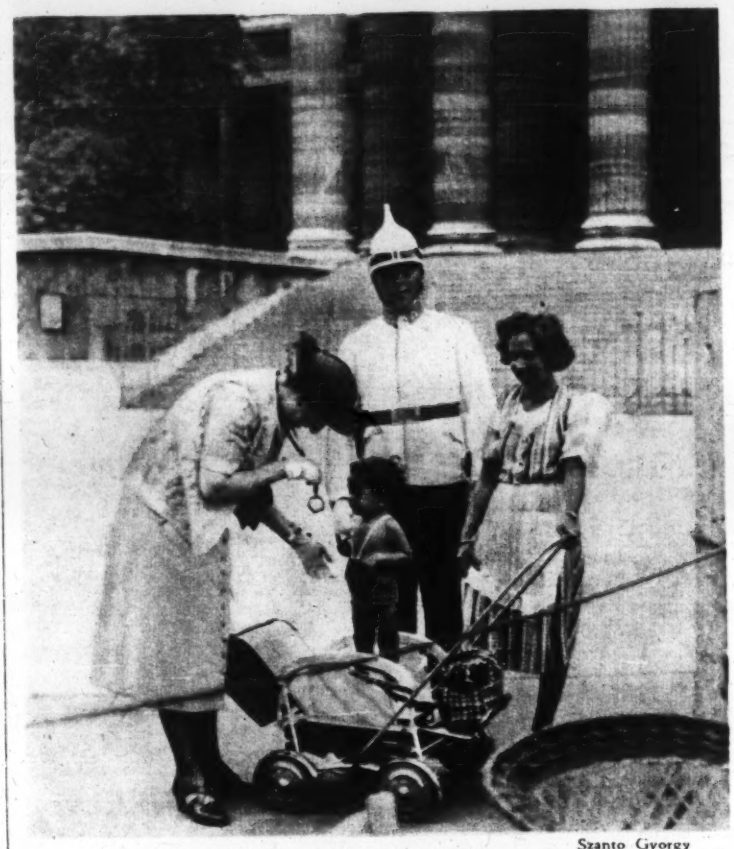
"This fund is an income tax paid by employees and an excise tax paid by employers, employer and employee each contributing 1 per cent of the employees' wages. From this fund employees retiring at the age of 65, beginning in 1942, will draw earned pensions.

"The unemployment insurance tax is an excise tax on payrolls, paid solely by the employer and graduating from 1 per cent in 1936 to 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter, on the annual payroll of employers of eight or more."

"Viewing these huge expenditures, one may wonder how long the American taxpayer will be able to stand the strain," remarks the Birmingham News. Yet, observes this Alabama daily:

"It is an established policy that government shall provide for such needy persons as the aged, the blind, and dependent children. Comparatively few persons would wish to change that policy.

"There are two sides to the Social Security question, however, and it will probably be a long time before it is decided to general satisfaction."



Szanto Gyorgy

ENLISTING THE INTEREST OF A FUTURE MEMBER

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, of New York, President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Amuses a Child on a Street in Budapest After Her Arrival to Preside at the Third International Congress of the Federation

Whither "Changing" Woman?

MORE WOMEN in public office. More women in executive positions. More understanding of the fact that women are not the "freaks" of business life, but rather a necessary part of modern business conditions.

Such were the demands made by women from some 20 countries, who met in Budapest recently under the auspices of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, to discuss what they called the "changing world," and the place which the "changing woman" holds and must hold in it.

Business and professional women are not satisfied, it seems, that they have yet broken completely the barriers of tradition. Ever since economic development threw the work of the home into the factory and confined it to the lower class of women workers, the women of the professional classes have struggled with tradition, and members of the International Federation, meeting here, affirmed their belief that, although a "new" world emerged in 1918, the "new" woman has not yet fully determined her place in it.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, of New York, the International president, outlined the ways of thinking which, in these days, govern the world of business into which women demand as free an entry as is accorded to men.

Into these new conceptions of business, women are entering, Miss Phillips said. If they enter slowly, it is because much that they accomplish is still accomplished indirectly—more by influence than by action. Nevertheless, women are finding their way and, in finding it, must protect and promote the interests of each one of their number who has ventured out into new territory.

* * *

The women registered their belief that international action is one of the most valuable instruments in making progress and they stressed the need for international co-operation in every possible direction. On the suggestion of Mrs. Anni Voipio, of Finland, they voted a policy of participation in the inquiry now being made by the League of Nations Commiteee of Experts into the status of women throughout the world.

They gave active support, too, to a proposal that further study should be given to questions affecting professional training, with the object, they said, of furnishing the International Labor Organization with detailed information in that direction which might aid its general investigation into economic conditions affecting women.

Led by Miss Dorothy Heneker, of Canada, they affirmed their belief in the wisdom of participating in the work of the Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations and stated that all who could should attend the forthcoming Peace Congress of women's leaders which is to be held in Washington in January, 1939.

* * *

Turning to more intimate considerations, the women urged the necessity for intensifying their efforts to procure the election, in all countries, of more women to state and municipal councils.

They affirmed their belief in the need for equality with men in educational opportunities, in technical training, and in matters of payment. They recommended the serious study of those "fallacies" which claim to limit women's progress—such as presenting women as "pin-money" workers, as inconsequent, uncertain, and temporary members of the business world. They begged for the formation of plans by the women of all countries which would aid in disproving such notions.

During the conference, a number of references were made to the so-called "discriminations" against women in business. Women, it was affirmed, still continue to be a target in every department of wage-earning, and are still the most open to attack of any class of workers.

The fault lies partly, it was pointed out by Miss Caroline Haslett, leader of the British delegation, in the fact that women have not as yet fully "proved" themselves. Miss Haslett advised them fearlessly to enter the territory of new occupations—such occupations as have not as yet been entirely absorbed by men—and there to "make good."

Nothing will settle women more effectively in the business and professional world, Miss Haslett declared, than the quiet proof of their ability and their consequent right to be there. She urged women to support each other, and loyally to uphold any among them who reached a post of responsibility.

P. M. LOVELL

£1000 for a Stamp

NINETY YEARS AGO, at the post office of the small island of Mauritius, in the tropical Indian Ocean, one of the many British colonial possessions, one could go in and buy for a penny a red stamp or, for twopence, a blue one.

Recently, at the auction rooms of Messrs. H. R. Harmer, Bond Street, London, one of these twopenny stamps was offered for sale, but immediately withdrawn and sold privately. The price paid is believed to be more than £1,000. This stamp is one of the famous "post office Mauritius," to which stamp collectors attach considerable glamour.

When, in 1847, the post office of Mauritius decided to have stamps, a local engraver was given the order, and he engraved on a copper plate one of each of the one penny and the twopenny, both identical except for the value; the original plate is now in the possession of a famous continental collector. On the left-hand side of each stamp are the words "post office," instead of the usual "post paid." But, in spite of the error, a few of the stamps were used, mostly by the then Governor of Mauritius in sending out invitations to an official function at his residence, and a few have survived to the present day.

Almost all of the copies that are known to exist can be traced back over a long period of years through various collections, and some of the most interesting are those used on their original cover, and one of these covers has a copy of both stamps.

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Accent on Beavers

SOME EARNEST PERSON has taken a bit of paper and a pencil and figured out that, if the United States Government keeps on using those "instinctive engineers," the beavers, at the rate it is employing them now on soil erosion work, there could be 44,292,991,200 beavers at work in Idaho alone, in a period of 20 years.

That is a lot of beavers in any man's language, and if you happen to be one who likes figures, and you ponder the fact that each beaver, "hired on" at a cost of $8, will, by its work, become worth $300 to the cause of conservation, and that hence, in 20 years, the Idaho colony of beavers would have a value for conservation purposes of $13,287,897,360,000 — all from an original investment of $4,800— you can see that the whole idea, if you can accept all its possibilities, is as thrifty in its way as beavers are in theirs.

Apparently no one asked the beavers if they'd be willing to be taken over by the Government and "resettled."

* * *

A good many people have been surprised, and tempted to be slightly sarcastic, too, at the picture of a great government hiring its help from among the lowly beavers. Very likely the decision to set the beavers to work was a measure requiring a quick decision, and apparently one little point was overlooked—the beavers' politics.

If their politics are in keeping with their temperament and working habits, the beavers must be Republicans, for they show the most definite signs of being "rugged individualists," and isn't that a term which has come to be synonymous with Republicans? Certainly the beaver "works like a beaver." Which is to say, he is conservative, provident, tireless, constructive. He provides for his own family, keeps his own house in repair, and lays aside for—if not a rainy—at least a windy day.

Some there are who will wonder if government money ought to be spent on such creatures. But one thing Republicans and Democrats can agree on, with regard to beavers. They never lean on their shovels!

Beavers were doing water control and conservation jobs long before any of the gentlemen at Washington were joining alphabet-services. Before man ever built his first dam, beavers were damming up streams and keeping the dams in repair, in order to make themselves ponds in which to live.

Some of their dams were 400 feet long, and six feet high. They have built dams which were, in effect, moated castles, surrounded by water. In summer, they could swim home. In winter, they could get home over the ice. But come every end of October, and the beavers had covered up their home with a protective covering of sticks and mud, anywhere from six to eight inches thick, and, lo, they were ready for whatever winter could bring. Their summer dams are banks of earth reinforced by light bushes.

* * *

It's all one to them, whether they get their supplies from trees with trunks two and a half feet thick, or from the top 10 feet of slender trees. "Economically," says one person who has studied their habits with patience and care, "they are of greater value than any other wild animal."

There was once a man who said calmly, while conservation authorities stared at him popeyed, "If you'll give me 100 beavers, I will permanently control the Ohio River Valley flood situation," His listeners shook their heads and murmured, "What won't they think of next!"

Nevertheless, in a dozen states, beavers are on the job under the direction of the Division of Grazing, of the Department of the Interior. Time was, before the "civilizing" hand of man got to work and all but banished the beaver from his native haunts, when the work of his sharp incisors and his strong, spatulate tail could be seen clearly in nearly every wooded area from Labrador to Mexico.

Every now and again some unusually critical student of the beaver will rise to contend that he is not the completely proficient engineer legend has made him—that his dams will show weak curves now and again, which a good human engineer wouldn't accept. Nevertheless, most people are willing to concede that, on the average, he does his job pretty well. J. M.

Keystone View and Courtesy U. S. Dept. of Interior

A RUGGED INDIVIDUALIST IS MR. BEAVER

He Doesn't Lean on His Shovel or Gossip Over the Back Fence. Above, A Series of Beaver Dams on a Small Creek Afford a Habitat for Fish and Migratory Fowl

. . News About the Newsreel

(Continued from Page 5)

words as "Sinaia," and they have to be quick, interesting, and accurate.

Usually, after the general content of the reel has been laid out, with footages carefully indicated, activity shifts to the sound department, where the magicians of music and voice and effects do their parts toward preparing the finished newsreel.

A library of records contains music and sound effects of nearly every sort. These may be combined to suit almost any occasion. The music records are divided roughly as follows—and newsreel devotees will realize immediately that they have been hearing music from these shelves often enough: Oriental and primitive, U. S. A. martial, British martial, German martial, French martial, Italian patriotic, folk music, sacred, Russian, Belgian, Latin-American, Greek, Swiss, Philippine—with subdivisions and titles under each.

Then there are sound effects, again roughly classified, but with a long list of varieties and modifications under each. These include airplanes, motors and mechanical; manual labor sounds, crowds, traffic, animals, horns, whistles, sirens, chimes, bells.

One of the editors lays out the music and sound effects, and, with a sound technician, plans the setup. The sound man has a "mixer board," containing 24 dials, each of which will control the volume of sound from some record, or other source. These sounds he mixes skillfully to form one sound track. Not that he works so many, but to manipulate even three to six dials is busy work. In a small studio, equipped with screen, loudspeaker, and microphone, the commentator reads his script into the microphone while the picture unreels before him. Like an actor, by inflection and emphasis he gets the utmost in effect from the lines. In an adjoining room, the voice is funneled through the "mixer" board and combined with music and sound effect. All of this is piped into a third room, where it goes onto a record, called an "acetate," on one recording, or onto raw film in two later recordings. The acetate is held for use if either of the films is spoiled. The films are used, along with the negative of the pictures, after the cutting room has finished the editing, to make two "master blues," from which the finished positives are printed for distribution to the theaters.

Everyone who has seen a newsreel—and who has not?—has seen a picture of a big fire somewhere. They are all much alike, and the fire in the newsreel we are seeing made resembles the others. The picture begins with a printed caption and what we might call "fright music"—music that is ominous and threatening, carefully selected from the record list! This is a waterfront fire, so there are sirens, supposedly on the fireboats. But this siren came out of the sound library, and really was the siren of an Italian naval destroyer. A record of a waterfall became the sound of firehoses pouring water onto the burning structure. A record labeled "Metallic Crashing," from the division on manual labor sounds, was synchronized with a picture of girders crashing. And a record of a steamboat plowing through the waves was used as a rowboat crossed in front of the camera!

After the acetate has been made on the first regular effort, there is a "playback." That is, the film is shown again, with the voice, music, and sound all mixed for relative volume, as it will be heard in the theaters—if it is approved. The editors and writers and commentator and sound man, all of whom had a hand in making this particular picture, are called in to listen and criticize.

"How do you like this?" the editor-in-chief is asked after one playback of a light sort of subject.

He shrugs in reply. "We certainly need it," he says. "Fires, funerals, earthquakes!" he adds eloquently.

"Who wrote the lines?"

"Joe did."

"You satisfied, Joe?"

Joe shrugs, too. And so the subject is shouldered into the reel. The voice-music-effects business is done over twice more for recording on the film, and then the sound man shouts, "In the bag!"—meaning that subject is finished, and the next may be made. In some theaters, certain subjects may not appear on the screen at all, because the local managers can, and often do, cut the newsreels for reasons of their own.

It is very late when the staff finishes work on the newsreel which will flit so briefly across the screen. Yet it is history in vivid form. It has involved arduous and patient work. And after it is all over, after it is "in the bag" in every respect, the editor can only say, "Well, that's that! Now I'm thinking about the next issue!"

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METGLO UPPER BOWL is a hard processed ALUMINUM POLISHED FINISH BOWL that NEVER BREAKS. It filters without use of cloths or paper. You get full flavor and rich aroma. 6 or 8-cup sizes. Upper Bowl and Strainer only, $2.00. Fits all glass bases. (State your make.) Order now . . . Send no money . . . parcel post collect, we pay delivery charges in U. S. A. only.

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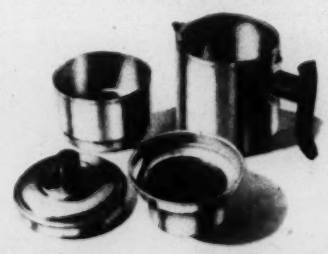

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Use RUMFORD for successful home baking

Rumford Home Items

ON BAKING AND COOKING

For Economy Efficiency and Fine Flavor...

★★★★ RUMFORD, RHODE ISLAND • SEPTEMBER 28, 1938 ★★★★

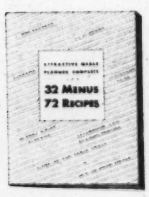
This is the season when the interest in children's doings is paramount, so let's make a suggestion or two along that line.

Here is one. If you use a camera, specially a candid camera, how about snapping Susy actually busy at making fudge or cookies, or whatever food concoction interests her most. Take a shot also of the finished product. Susy's pride of accomplishment will be intensified and her desire to improve will be strengthened. This idea might be specially helpful if Susy happened not to be very keen on cooking.

Color always interests a child. So keep a supply of the very attractive vegetable colorings on hand. They are inexpensive, easy to use, and add a lot of pleasure to performance when a very young cook is going to make a frosting for her cake.

When a child is inclined to be indifferent to the art of cooking, try to make it attractive in every way possible. A specially attractive little apron, gay in color, tricky in get-up, made for her specially, may invite an interest. A bright color mixing bowl of a size to fit young hands, for her own particular use, might also help.

Free recipe cards—This set of 6 recipe cards covers various breads mentioned in the article on loaf-breads above. We believe you will find these Rumford-raised loaf-breads delicious besides being easy to prepare.



Ask also for our popular menu book—"32 Menus and 72 Recipes" . . . (included on request without charge). Address Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I.

It is true that many a young bride finds her introduction to daily cooking a bit difficult. The comments above on interesting a child in cooking may very well be applied to the beginner a little older in years. It may ease the way a bit and help maintain a contented frame of mind till greater facility in the art of cooking is achieved.

How many of you have ever eaten cooked cucumbers? They were served to me at a home known for its interesting foods. The other guest could not place the flavor at first because, while delectable, it was new to her. The cucumbers were cut in pieces, not sliced, and had somewhat the characteristics of vegetable marrow.

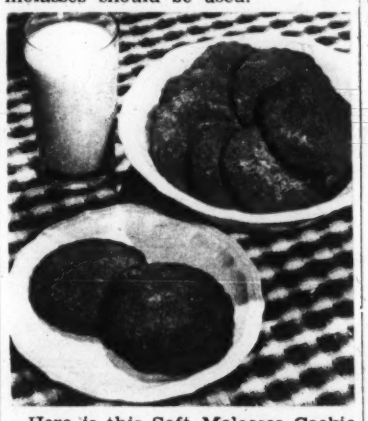
Be sure to buy Rumford for your next baking.

THIS COOKIE RECIPE USED 100 YEARS AGO

—*Still Good Today*

Forty-five years ago a certain New England bride was given a Soft Molasses Cookie recipe by a neighbor, an old lady of eighty, who said she had used it all her married life. Originally the recipe called for "2 rounded teaspoons cream of tartar, and 3 rounded teaspoons of soda." Modern leavening, of course, has transposed the old-time "cream of tartar and soda" into modern terms, Rumford Baking Powder. The soda still used in the recipe is to neutralize the molasses.

Today there are many kinds of molasses and syrups, but in these cookies only the genuine West Indies molasses should be used.



Here is this Soft Molasses Cookie recipe—try it, the cookies are excellent.

SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES

- 1 cup sugar—granulated
- 1 cup molasses (dark)
- 1 cup shortening—melted (½ butter, ½ lard)
- 1 cup cold water
- 6 cups flour sifted several times with 6 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
- 3 teaspoons soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg

Mix ingredients in order given. Let stand three or four hours, or over night, so that they will be right to handle. Place on floured board or waxed paper and pat to ½" thickness. Cut with 2¼" cookie cutter and bake in cookie sheet (with sides) that measures 15½"x 10½", putting 24 cookies in a sheet this size. This will make cookies with soft edges, as they will run together. The whole recipe makes 48 cookies this size. Bake about twenty minutes in 350° oven.
Sprinkle a little fine granulated sugar over the top of the finished cookies.

PROSPECTIVE MOTHER-IN-LAW GIVES BRIDE A UNIQUE GIFT

The following excerpt is from an interesting letter we received from a housewife whose home is in New Jersey. It contains a helpful suggestion that may prove timely since October is about as popular for weddings as the traditional month of June. Writes this young bride:

"When I was married about a year and a half ago, my mother-in-law gave me a 'surprise box' to be opened before I made my first trip to the grocery store. In the box I found a generous supply of spices, salt, vanilla, rice, etc., and Rumford Baking Powder . . . I have used Rumford in my baking ever since. Visiting Ohio this summer, I found my sister-in-law is a Rumford user, too."

We thank You . . . and You . . . and we really mean YOU!

You see we believe in Rumford Baking Powder—absolutely. So that when you tell us it satisfies you, helps you make good baking, better, . . . well—we are grateful.

Ohio:

"I had been a constant user of another brand of baking powder because my mother had always used it . . . but I changed to Rumford Baking Powder. It has been a very successful change and I am very pleased with the results."

California:

"I find Rumford Baking Powder always the same and have had excellent success with it in everything I have baked. I tried your recipe for Angel Cake with splendid success. I had always thought Angel Food cake too difficult to attempt, but now shall make it often."

Illinois:

"As a child I don't remember seeing any other baking powder on the cupboard shelf but Rumford. When I married, I drifted from one baking powder to another, never satisfied with my baking results. Then I spied your colorful advertisement in the Monitor and I remembered my mother never used any other but Rumford. Immediately I purchased a can. Since then I've been able to bake biscuits and cake like my mother used to bake. I thought she just had the knack to cook but now I know baking powder takes a lot of the credit."

RULE FOR SCHOOL LUNCH BOXES: "VARY BREAD . . . AS WELL AS SPREAD"

It Is Important to Make Sure Sandwiches Are Always Appetizing and Appealing

There are many interesting homemade breads that are particularly suitable for the children's school sandwiches. To name a few—Honey Graham Bread, Nut Bread, Orange Bread, Prune Graham Bread, Whole Wheat Bread. These combine so deliciously with various cheese mixes, jellies, marmalades, eggs, chopped meats, peanut butter, etc., that most any childish preference can be satisfied.

Modern Leavener Important In Making Special Bread

The various breads listed above may sound a bit formidable if you have never made them the Rumford way. Homemade bread done in the modern manner is a thing of moments, not, as in the days gone by, a day-long process.

The efficient, modern leavener, Rumford all-phosphate Baking Powder, with its vigorous, controlled double-action, gives more even texture and delicious flavor, and can never leave any unpleasant bitter taste in any baking. Rumford rather helps blend the latent flavors in the good materials from which your breads are made.

Suggestions for Appetizing Sandwich Fillings

Perhaps some of these combinations may be new to you. Prune bread, for instance, is so good in itself that all it needs is butter and shredded lettuce to make it delectable in sandwich form. Another filling for it is cottage cheese and honey. Try a mixture of chopped celery, green pepper, lettuce and mayonnaise on homemade raisin bread. Tomato, lettuce and chopped bacon go well with wheat or bran bread. Mashed prunes and chopped almonds are grand with whole wheat bread.

Mix peanut butter and chopped raw apple, or peanut butter with pimiento, on graham bread. Baked beans and tomato puree on circles of brown bread make a very satisfying sandwich. On white bread, use watercress and grated carrot. When you use hard-boiled egg on white bread be sure you use plenty of butter, not too much salt, and give a good sprinkling of paprika, which will add delightfully to the flavor.

Any boy or girl away at school finds a loaf of nut and date bread very helpful when entertaining schoolmates at the casual, friendly "spread." This type of bread keeps well and has its own distinction in flavor that most everyone enjoys, particularly hungry youngsters bent on picnicking, whether indoors or out.

Biscuits for Sandwiches

When you make Rumford-raised hot breads, biscuits, muffins, corn bread for instance, you will find when cold they make a very good, and different type of sandwich, if you are short of loaf bread. Since hotbreads are more easily broken apart, use a filling which will help hold the sandwich together, such as cream cheese and jelly, chopped meat or peanut butter.

Rumford's uniform leavening action produces light, tender hot-breads that are delicious served hot or cold.

Whole Wheat Nut Bread

- 3 cups whole wheat flour
- 1½ cups white flour
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 3 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
- ½ cup sugar
- 2 cups buttermilk or sour milk
- 1 cup chopped nut meats
- ½ cup raisins

Sift together the flour, salt, soda, baking powder and sugar into mixing bowl. Add sour milk; mix thoroughly. Add nuts and raisins. Form into two long loaves; place in buttered pans. Bake in slow oven (325 degrees) about fifty minutes.

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